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A BLOODY BURG.

East St. Louis Torn by Two **Great Disturbances** Yesterday.

Attempt of a Railroad Company to Lay Tracks in the Streets.

Vigorous Determination of the Citizens Not to Be Pittsburged.

Two Hundred and Thirty Corporate Helots Put to Hasty Flight.

The Excitement of the Morning Fills Everybody Up with Whisky.

The Wider and Rowman Factions Fall to Fighting in the Evening.

Over One Hundred Shots Fired, and Six Persons Wounded.

A Little Girl Mangled, and A Horse Killed-Arrival of Militia.

THE RAILROAD ITS BOUT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribus,
St. Louis, July 28.—A decidedly anguinary

Sr. Lours, July 23.—A decidedly angularry riot came near being precipitated East St. Louis this morning, and serious troe die is still imminent. The difficulty grew at of an attempt on the part of the Illinois St. Louis Rallroad Company, whose line extent from St. Louis to Belleville, to lav a track from the terminus of the turnpike road to the dississippi River bridge, and thus effect a junction, which would enable the Railroad Company tause the bridge and bring their passengers to the Illinois. bridge and bring their passengers to the Union Depot on this side of the river. At 7 o'clock this morning 200 colored laborers, under the protection of thirty armed men furnished by the Stiles Detective Agency, went over from St. Louis and imme-diately began laying the track, the distance to be laid being 1,300 feet. The workmen were experintended by Charles Sharman, Superin-

VIOLENT OPPOSITION WAS ANTICIPATED from Mayor Bowman, who, a short time ago, obtained an injunction against the laying of the track, and who now claims that the injunction was practically declared by the courts to be perpetual. The colored men proceeded at once to work in gangs, and carried each section along respective places on the road. Over a block was laid without difficulty to Main street. As the construction train bearing the material and men approached, a watchman who had been stationed by the Mayor at the terminus espied them and immediately set off in the direction of the Market House. By the time the track was laid to Main street several Deputy-Marshals were on the scene, and the Mayor's Private Secretary, Sexton. Two more sections were laid just beyond Main street, when

endent of the road.

MAYOR BOWMAN and his son Frank were seen rapidly approaching in abuggy. Bowman drove along Main, and, turning round on Railroad street, drew up his buggy just in front of the last section that had been laid. Then, in a loud voice, he commanded the men to desist laying the track any furthe the men to desist laying the track any fur-ther, telling them that he was Mayor of the city, and that the courts had granted a perpet-ual injunction against it. This Supt. Sharman denied, and told the Mayor that unless sharman denied, and told the Mayor that unless he withdrew main force would be used. To this the Mayor emphatically answered: "Let any man dare touch this buggy at the peril of his life," and, grasping the whip at the end, prepared to use it as a club. By this time

QUITE A GROWD
of East St. Louisans were on the ground, and great commotion ensued. Shouting, yelling, and violent gesticulations were in order. The Mayor's party defied the others to proceed. Mr. Sharman called upon Capt. Bricker and his thirty men to forcibly remove the Mayor's buggy. An attempt was made, but the Mayor's Marshals came to the rescue. All was now ex-citement. Joe Alborn, a Deputy, and another man, ran wildly through the crowd with their loaded revolvers drawn, flourishing them in mid-air, and threatening to kill any one who should dare to proceed with the work. The Mayor ordered them to put their revolvers out of sight, and they obeyed.

THE EXCITEMENT WAS INTENSE,

and the crowd had largely increased. The thirty men and Capt. Bricker were somewhat

and the crowd had largely increased. The thirty men and Capt. Bricker were somewhat daunted by Mayor Bowman, who stood in his buggy ordering the laborers to desist. The colored men, however, continued to bring along a section, when they were peremptorily ordered to drop it. Supt. Sherman ordered them to proceed, but the colored men were intimidated, dropped their burden, and retreated towards the cars. Jubilant shouts rent the air on the part of the East St. Louisans, and in a moment everything was in an uproar. "Remove the tracks!" "Burn 'em!" "Burn 'em!" "Tear 'em up!" was yelled vociferously by the excited crowd. A score of men eagerly seized the last section, and with

A SHOUT OF TRIUMPH

threw the section over out of the centre of the street. Another yell burst from them. The women joined in the shouts. A second section was thrown over. Supt. Sharman and his brother, W. J. Sharman, tried to interfere and arrest the destruction, but in vain. Supt. Sharman was soon involved in a melee. Blows were exchanged, and he received severe blows on his face, which was cut below the eye and caused the blood to flow. His brother, in going to the rescue, received an abrasion on his right side, which bled freely, owing to a blow from one of the falling sections. A boss carpenter, Charley Rothe, in the excitement which followed, also received severe blows on the face, and was badily beaten. His face had the appearance of a jelly. Each cheek was swollen, and the blood flower rapidly. The 200 workmen suddenly became panic-stricken and quickly dispersed in all directions. The mob, led by Mayor Bowman, and a few of his police, began tearing up the track, and did not stop until every foot had been torn loose and thrown into the street. Then a shornt of "BURN 'EM! BURN 'EM!"

areae, and in an instant the crowd began to gather the sections in plies. Cans of coal-oil were procured and poured over the ties, which were then set on fire, and soon two bright boothres were burning. With great eagerness the crowd consumed pfling up the

WEDNESDAY JULY 24, 1878.

should not all permitted to lay their tracks on the streets, and the Mayor was ordered 'to prevent any obstructions from being placed on them, and he was only doing his duty now to the city in preventing the carrying out of the Railroad Company's design. The Mayor further said that the citizens of East St. Louis did not want their city, cut up in every direction by railroad tracks. They washed them to be all bunched together, and it was certain not to be in the city's interest ty have the Illinois & St. Louis lay their road as they wished. Supt. Sharman and the officers of the road declare that

THEY WILL MAKE ANOTHER ATTEMPY
to lay the track to-morrow, and will
be fully prepared to meet force with
force, and, in such an event, there
will doubtless be bloodshed. It is believed that
the Governor will interiore by authorizing the
Sheriff to use the militia. The Railroad Compauv is acting under the authority and approval
of the Wider Council, and all the old quarrels
that so recently plunged Kast St. Louis into riot
and bloodshed are involved in the present controversy.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

To the Western Associated Press.

St. Louis, July 22.—To day has been an exciting day in East St. Louis. For some months past the Illinois & St. Louis Railway Company, whose road runs from Belleville, Ill., to East St. Louis, has been trying to connect its tracks with the tracks of the Union Transit Company, so it can run trains to this city. It claims to have authority from the Wider City Council of East St. Louis to extend its track along on the streets of the city, and has attempted to do so two or three times, but has been prevented by Mayor Bowman, who says be has

A PERPETUAL INJUNCTION from one of the courts against such a proceeding. This morating, under the impression that Mayor Bowman had goneto Echeville to answer the charges growing out all the recent abouting affair botween his Deputy Marshals and the Metropolitan Police, the Company suddenly appeared on the street with a construction train

Mayor Bowman appeared on the ground with his Deputy Marshals and commanded the track-layers to desist, or continue at their peril. The negroes, under the peremptory command of the Mayor and the show of force at his back, retreated. The work closed, notwithstanding Supt. Sharman, of the railway Company, misted he had a right to proceed with the work and connect his road with the bridge track.

connect his road with the bridge track.

A LARGE CROWD OF PEOPLE
gathered, the most of whom were opposed to
the laying of the track, and during the excitement which prevailed they tore up the track
and, it is said, destroyed some of the Company's
property. Supt. Sharman applied to the Metropolitian police for protection, but the latter refused to interfere, and after a good deal of
bluster and strong language the railway company withdrew, and matters quieted down to
about the normal condition of this excitable
little city.

A BATTLE BETWEEN THE OLD FACTIONS.
St. Louis, July 23.—The Bowmanites and

Widerites of East St. Louis again locked horns this afternoon about 6 o'clock, and considerable blood was spiiled, but as yet none of the wounded have died, and no one has been reported killed. As usual the town is full of wild rumors, and each individual has a different story to tell concerning the battle.

The Bowmanites say the Widerites fired the first shot, and the Widerites, or Metropolitans, say the Deputy Marshals were the aggressors. At any rate, as near as can be ascertained, a fleree battle was waged between the two factions, lasting about three-quarters of an hour, during which MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED SHOTS
were fired, and some five or six persons wounded.

quarters of each party. It will be remembered that the Deputy Marshals, who con-stitute the military of the Bowman party, are stationed at the market-house, which fronts on Main street. Their headquar-ters are in a room in front of the building upon the ground-floor, and, diagonally across the street, about seventy or 100 yards distant, is the engine-house, where the Metropolitan Po-lice, the warriors of the Widerites, are stationed. The fight was opened on the corner of Main and Broadway, about two blocks distant rom the market-house, where about ten shots were fired, and

were fired, and
TWO PERSONS WOUNDED,
after which the two parties adjourned to their
respective headquarters, and the firing from one
house to the other began. The first difficulty
is said to have originated from the attempt of
one of the Metropolitans to arrest a dranken
Bowmanite. At first there was a quarrel, and
several blows were exchanged, and, as the backers on both sides congregated, pistols
were drawn and shots exchanged. At
the first fire Lieut. O'Neil, of the
Metropolitans, fell with a dangerous wound in

the first fire Lieut. O'Neil, of the Metropolitans, fell with a dangerous wound in the hip, and Bob Russell a Bowmanite, was wounded in the groin. After an exchange of shots both sides scattered and retired to their buildings, and, soon after, they began firing at each other through the open windows.

ACCORDING TO MAYOR BOWMAN'S VERSION, about 100 shots were fired, about a dozen of which crashed through the windows of his office, which is upon the second floor of the Market House. During the latter fight Capt. Renshaw, Chief of the Metropolitans, was alightly wounded in the head, and Turukey Chapman was wounded in the calf of the leg. Mayor Bowman's horse, which was hitched to his buggy, was killed. In conversation with a reporter tonight, Bowman declared that he did not know how the difficulty had commenced. He was asked whether it was caused by the railroad difficulty in the afternoon, but he again said that he could not tell. He said that he was in his office at the time, in conversation with Mr. Lite Hills his level advisor, and others when his office at the time, in conversation with Mr. Luke Hite, his legal advisor, and others, when be heard a shot, and A HALL CRASHED THROUGH HIS WINDOW,

force to go out on the track to protect his property. But

First Methodolitass could not as proposed to the county of the county

THE MISSOURI TREASURY.

Alleged—The Scoop of \$250,000 Effected at the Time of the Collapse of the Na-tional Bank of the State of Missouri—Insecurity of Gates' Bond.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Sr. Louis, Mo., July 23.—Quite a sensati

Sr. Louis, Mo., July 23.—Quite a sensition was created to-day by the publication of a lengthy article reflecting seriously upon the management of the State Treasury. It is charged that the Treasurer, Elijah Gates, has never complied with the law relating to the filing of his bond, and that the bond has never been approved as required by law, and upon a legal test would be declared invalid. One of the most significant facts published is a statement that, five days before the National Bank of the State of Missouri suspended about a year of the State of Missouri suspended, about a year ago, it received a deposit of \$500,000 from the State Treasurer. The President of this bank was J. H. Britton, one of the Treasurer's bondspose of being sent to the Bank of Commer New York to meet the July interest on Missouri bonds, which was payable in New York July 1. The money, instead of being promptly forwarded, remained in the bank suspended payment, the State being in this manner victimized to the strent of \$500,000. The fact that the President of the bank was on the Treasurer's bond created unfavorable comments it he time and has from peared on the street with a construction train and a large body of negro laborers, and began laying the track, their force being protected by a party of thirty armed men, engaged in this city for the purpose. After they had laid 200 feet of track, ways Rowman appeared on the graving with what manner the Treasurer raised the money has not been announced in any of his subse-quent reports. Up to this time 35 per cent has what manner the Treasurer raised the money has not been announced in any of his subsequent reports. Up to this time 35 per cent has been paid to depositors of the bank, but neither the Auditor or the Treasurer mention in their reports the \$175.000 which the latter must have received to the credit of the State. It is pretty well settled that the bank will not be able to pay more than 30 per cent, leaving a balance of \$250.000 due the State. It is now claimed that the bondsmen should be made liable for this amount (though it is believed that a number of the bondsmen are at this time impecunious). J. H. Britton and Senator Armstrong, the two leading signataries, are undoubtedly execution-proof. The Evening Post, in a statement this afternoon, says: "It is provided, by Secs. 15 and 16 of Art. 10 of the Constitution, that a quarterly statement shall be published by the Treasurer in such manner as the Governor may direct, showing the amount of mooeve on hand, and where deposited. Some time during the session of the Twenty-ninth General Assembly, in the winter of 1877, John H. Terry, of this city, who was the Chairman of the Senate Ways, and Means Committee, introduced a resolution requiring State-Ireasurer Gates to publish a statement as to the whereabouts and condition of the State moneys, in accordance with the iffeenth and sixteenth sections of Art. 10 of the Constitution, as above quoted. Col. Gites and the Governor up to that time had totally ignored these provisions of the Constitution, and no statement had been made by the Treasurer. The resolution of Senator Terry created a seasation. It was referred to the Attorney-General. He gave an opinion that the constitutional provision, but the thing was smothered up. The Governor was consulted, but said he had no power to act. It was said confidentially that it was done, Treasurer Gates would go to the Penitentiary. It is a well-known fact that, while the salary of the State Treasurer is only \$3,000 a year, a four year' tenure of this office invariably enriches the h

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
OTTAWA, Ill., July 23.—Prof. Clark, the Chi OTTAWA. Ill., July 23.—Prof. Clark, the Chicago scientist, and party, who have been making excavations in and around Fishburn's Cave for the past week concluded their labors to-day and returned home. Their explorations have not been successful. Some evidences of habitation, probably by the Mound-Builders were discovered. In honor of the Professor, the cave will henceforth be known as Clark's Cave, he being the first one to make any scientific examination.

THE FALL OF THE INDIAN RING. THE FALL OF THE INDIAN RING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FARGO, D. T., July 23.—Judge Barns, of the United States District Court, in his address to the Grand Jury this morning called the sitention of that body to the Indian Agency ecandals, and urged that the most diligent and scarching inquiry be made into the facts. They had become so public and notonous that it was the Jury's duty to probe them, and protect the Government and Indians. Standing Rock is in this district, and there is a good-streed scandal there.

DEATH OF MINNIE WARREN.
FALL RIVER, Mass., July 22.—Minnie Warren,
the well-known dwarf, died here to-day in child-

POLITICAL.

The Rise and Progress of Kearneyism in California.

Conventions of the National-Greenbackers in Ohio and New York.

The Gramercy Park Usufruct Working Like a Mole.

by the Texas Democracy. Democratic Congressional Convention

A State Ticket at Last Nominated

for the Sixteenth Illinois District.

journs Without Making a Nomination. The Royublicans of North Carolina

Election. How the Democrats Have Arranged to Carry South

Not to Contest the August

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

New York, July 23.—The Tribuns reporter interviewed Judge Ord, of San Francisco, now here. The latter said: "I have watched the eption. It was brought out through the usual onflict between capital and labor, but princiboth to the exclusion of all other. The emigra-tion of Chinese was at first very slight, and their coming was not objected to, and, in fact, scarcely noticed. It was not until the Central Pacine and Union Pacific Ralironds, which extended competitive advantages to the Chinese emigrants, and created such a tremendous inerate compensation for their labor, were dis-charged, and Chinamen, who proved themselves to be willing and apt scholars, were

Not only did they make able miners, laborers and mechanics, but rooks, servants, and cham-ber-maids, and to-day many of the best houses contain Chinese servants of every grade. The enterorising laborer who had saved a small pft-tance easily stood this change for a short time, but while he was standing still speculators, manufacturers, and others with capital were quickly gaining wealth through the introduc-tion of cheap labor. The result has been that in a few years the workingmen have become beggars and the capitalists have become rich, this great wealth has created a monopoly; this has assumed such gigantic proportions that any kind of legislation, either local or State, is conour Courts are in danger of being controlled by these monopolists.

This, with the general depression in business and real-estate, placed property-owners in very bad odor.

as an instance placed property owners in very bad odor.

As an instance

I recall the case of Hopper, an extensive stockowner of the Pacific Company, who contemplated building a very fine mansion just outside of our city. The drawings were completed and the ground broken. Its cost was estimated at \$1,000,000. Hopper employed Chinese laborers and the work was advancing rapidly, but while this was going on the white laborers grumbled considerably, and one night a large gang of these men proceeded to the unfinished building and destroyed it. This was the signal for a general outbreak, since which time confusion and disorder have been rampant under the leadership of Kearney. Hopper was forced to leave the city, and settled in the southern part of the State, where he died in a few mouths, his nerves having become fatally affected. No will was found after his death, and the estimate of his wealth can be formed from the fact that his wife was compelled to furnish a personal bond of \$10,000,000 as administratrix of his estate."

The Judge continued: "All parties must have a leader, and Kearney became the favorite among the rabble, and was looked upon as their leader. Seeing this, he conceived that his only opponents were great capitalists, whom he despises in their alleged

INABILITY TO RESIST HIM.

He was encouraged in his course by men who had more brains than himself, some of whom were emusing themselves at the expense of the public, and some who from mercenary motives were anxious for the movement to go on. He very soon became not only popular, but powerful among that class of laborers who, for a long time, felt sore at the capitalists.

"A discontented set throughout the interior, hearing of him, imagined that a great power reposed in him, and simultaneously "Kearney-ism" found adherents in every part of the State.

"Kearneyism is at white heat now, and it is

ism "found adherents in every part of the State.

"Kearneyism is at white heat now, and it is evident that concessions must be made by both Communists and capitalists. In the city it has gained more strength than in the interior, and there is no doubt but at the next electionit will show a bolder front. The respectable working element is against any acts of Communism, but willing to affiliate with any organization opposing Monopolists and Capitalists. It is willing mainly 210 desiroy the power of railroad, steamship, and banking corporations. In this way the Kearney men will achieve their object.

In this way the Kearney men will achieve their object.

"What the Kearneyites want is new laws compelling Chinamen to adhere to the established laws of the country. At present the Chinamen don't know and don't care to know what the laws are. They want

THE CHINESE TRAPPIC STOPPED, and object to Chinamen coming to this country who have no other object in view but to gain money, and then return bone, without having spent anything here. Another demand they make is that the law allowing dead Chinamen to be returned to their bone shall be rescinded, for if the Chinamen knew they were to be buried in this country they would not come here for love or money. If the Chinamen were compeled to adhere to the local laws, much of this trouble could be averted."

OHIO NATIONALS.

OHIO NATIONALS.

Special Disposich to The Tribuna.

COLUMBUS, O., July 23.—The State Convention of the National Labor Greenback party assembled in this city this monning, something over 300 delegates being present. It was by odds the largest Convention of the kind that ever assembled here, and its aughbers appeared to surprise the advocates of unlimited greenbacks as much as either the Democrats or Republicans. Sixty-eight counties were represented by delegates and twenty by proxies. There was considerable excitement shown during the afternoon, some of the delegates favoring open repudiation of the bonded debt, while others demanded that there should be protective laws so strong as to contrely shut out all importations. Both Republican and Democratic parties were thoroughly denounced. One delegate, Judge Tuttie, went so far as to say that the Government of the United States had a perfect right to refuse to pay the national debt, did it find it

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

necessary to do so. He cited as a case to filmstrate that of the Emancipation Proclamation, when the Government, for its own protection, made every slave a free man. There was a considerable wrangle over the platform. The Coavention remained in session until nearly 8 o'clock before it adjourned.

To-night the usual ratification meeting is being held, Sam F. Cary being leading fugication.

To the Western Associated Press.

Convents, O., July 33.—The State National
Convention organized this afternoon by electing
Mobert Shilling, of Cleveland, Chairman, and

Gen. S. F. Cary was made Chairman of th

following platform:

1. We indorse and reaffirm the declaration of principles of the National party, adopted at Totado Feb. 12, 1878.

2. Want of harmony of sentiment on the financial question in both the Republican and Democratic nactice, randors it absolutely necessary that 2. Want of harmony of sentiment on the financial question in both the Repudican and Democratic parties renders it absolutely necessary that those who demand financial reform should abandon the old organizations and onte together in the National Greenback Labor party to save the burst near-men from oankruptcy, the worzing classes from starvatron, the whole country from revolution, and the nation from repediation.

3. We denouse as crimes against the people the law making the greenback only a partial legal-tender, the act creating the National Banking scheme, the act creating the National Banking scheme, the act exempting bonds froth faralion, the act roueding the income tax, the act demonenting eiter, the act for issuing interest-bearing on the for the purchase of filter building to be converted into subsidiary coin, the act for the forced resumption of specie-payments, the act for the indentic increase of the Nickest.

as fast as redeemable; the windrawar and cal-lation of all bonk-quots designed to circular curredcy; the non-examption from taxition of private property; the passage of a redunsar come tax; the unlimited coinage of goin and as and the repeal of the Specie-Rassumption as leastlated monopouses abolished, and thuir a liahment in the future prolionical.

chanics and manufacturers. And should be habed.

9. The importation of service latter from other countries should be prohibited under the servere penalties, when the emigration of liberty-torn proble from other lands should be encouraged.

10. We deprecate and denounce all selfiture as violent measurers, and appeal cally to the gosence, love of justice, and patriotism of the papile, and invoke them to redress their cruck a contrageous wrongs only through the ballott-bax.

11. We demand proper santary as secards a regulations for workshops, nines, and factories.

12. We favor the enactment of laws giving a chanics and laborers a first live on all description in the law of the contrage of their full wages.

NEW YORK NATIONALS. STRACUSE, N. Y., July 23.—The Nati temporary organization was completed a recess was taken.

was taken.

Upon reassembling several addresses were made. Then the Committee on Credentials reported that they would not be able to report

made. Then the Committee on Credentials reported that they would not be able to report until Wednesday morning.

STRACUSE, N. Y., July 23.—The Convention reassembled this evening, the Committee on Credentials having concluded their labors.

The Convention was called to order at 9 p. m.

The Chair announced that the first tousiness before the Convention was the report of the Committee on Credentials. J. F. Crawford, of the Committee, presented a report that, inasmuch as New York had three contesting delegations. George Blair, Cornellus O'Reilly, and H. Shoune should each be entitled to twenty-one votes in the Convention.

After a scene of great confusion the majority report of the Committee on Credentials was adopted, with the exception of that part of it which referred to the case of New York and Kings County.

The motion to exclude all delegates from the City and County of New York was adopted. It was moved that delegations from the various Congressional Districts report the name of one delegate from the Congressional District to compose a committee on permanent organization. The motion was adopted, and the Convention took a recess in order that the delegates might select such committee.

The Committees on Organization and Resolutions were appointed.

J. C. Daily was chosen permanent President, and the Convention adjourned until to-morrow. On the adoption of the resolution by the Convention to exclude all delegates from the City and County of New York the Saupe and Pomeroy-Hainon faction left the Outer-House, and organized another Convention in the pariors of the Syracuse House, but he City of Syracuse, July 23, 1878, in compinance with a call issued by F. H. Grafy, Elmore E. Shappe, and Marcas Haulon, the Convention was called to order by Waiter H. Shupe, Chairman of the State National Greenback party of the State of New York. It appears to your action the Convention was called to order by Waiter H. Shupe, Chairman of the State National Greenback party of the State of New York. It appears to you call of the C

TEXAS DEMOCRATS.

New Orleans, La., July 23.—The Galveston (Tex.) New 'special from Austin says that a committee composed of nine members of each wing of the Democratic Convention in conference this morning decided to withdraw the names of both candidates, and put up men not yet before the Convention.

Galveston, July 23.—The New Austin special says the Joint Committee appointed by the Hubbard and Devine wings of the Democratic State Convention, after assession of several hours, agreed to withdraw all candidates heretofore balloted for, and present the name of Chief-Justice P. M. Roberts to the Convention. This was done, and Judge Roberts was at once nominated for Governor by acclamation. He has telegraphed his acceptance.

Joseph D. Sayers, of Rastroph County, was then nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, and groups McCormack, of Colorado County, for Attorney-General.

The Convention is still in session.

Stephen ii. Darden, the present Comptroller, was recommanted for that others.

The Convention is still in session.

SAM J. TILDEN.

Special Disputes to The Tribuna.

WASHINGSON, D. C., July 21.—The Part
(Democratic) has a dispatch to day from New
York in regard to the declaration made in these
dispatches that Tilden is already hard at work
organizing for the fall campaign in New York,
with a view to carry the State delegration in Congress as one step toward a control of a majority
of the State delegration for the purposes of the
next Presidential election, in case it should be
thrown into the House. According to the statement of the Part, Tilden's agents are not only
at work at this early date in every Assembly
District of the State, but they have been as in-

ILLINOIS

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springpine, 111., July 23.—The Dem county Convention met this afternoon, with he Hon. James C. Robinson as President. The following ticket was nominated: For State enator, William E. Shutt, present incumbent; or Representatives, John C. Snigg, of Spring-eld, and Carlos Tracy, of Rochester; for Sheriff, Tempelicott; for Coroner, Ed Bierce. The Legislative ticket, as to nominees for the Lower House, is so inferior, the candidates being scarcely fit to serve on a Town Board, that, with a wise nomination, the Republicans are certain to elect two Representatives, although the dis-trict is so strongly Democratic. Delegates to the Congressional Convention were chosen and instructed to vote for the renomination of Con-greesman Springer. Gov. Palmer left to-night Atlantic City, in response to a subpæna of

Potter's Committee.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

ELGIN, Ill., July 23.—A mass Temperance Convention for the Fourth Congressional District was called here to-day. P. A. Coornatt, trict was called here to day. P. A. Coonradt, of Rockford, was Chairman, and Mr. H. S. Wilbur Secretary. A declaration of principles combining greenbacks and temperance was adopted. The following gentlemen were appointed a District Central Committee, and they are also Chairmen of their respective Committees: James Lamont, of Rockford, Winnebago County; J. M. Curry, of Hinckley, De Kalb County; H. W. McLean, of McHenry, McHenry County; J. Stoughton, of Aurora, Kans County; J. Stoughton, of Aurora, Kans County; J. Stoughton, of Aurora will be made at a Convention to be called by the Committee. The attendance was small.

nomination of a candidate for Congress will be made at a Convention to be called by the Committee. The attendance was small.

Rectal Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Carro, Ill., July 23.—Judge Josh Allen was nominated at the Jonesboro Democratic Convention to Congress to-day by acclamation. It was an exceedingly bitter till to many Democrats, but Allen had the delegates, and the opposition had to wheel into line. Col. S. W. Halliday, of this city, and T. T. Robinson, of Jackson, were nominated for the Legislature. Jackson, were nominated for the Legislature. Halliday is an excellent man.

The Greenbackers hold a big meeting in this city to-night. They will be addressed by Capt.

8. I. Davis, their candidate for Congress.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

AURORA, Ill., July 23.—Gen. Logan and wife

AURORA, Ill., July 23.—Gen. Logan and wife inaugurated the Senatorial campaign at the residence of State Senator Mayborne at Geneva, iast night, holding a reception of considerable length to politicians and candidates for the Legislature from different parts of the county.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

ANNA, Ill., July 23.—The Hon. Joseph H. Allen, of Carbondale, was nominated at the Congressional Convention at Jonesboro to-day. The Eighteenth District is fully alive to the importance of the coming election, and hard work

ance of the coming election, and hard fill be done. Allen is very strong. Special Correspondence of The Tribuna CENTRALIA, Ill., July 21.—The Democ

CENTRALIA, Ill., July 31.—The Democracy of this (the Sixteenth) district met at Vandalia on Friday, the 19th inst., to nominate a candidate for Congress. Gen. Parsons, of Clay County, was elected Chairman. There were seven candidates for Congress. It required thirty-six votes to secure a nomination, and at no time did the highest receive over thirty-three. There were 347 ballots taken, and the vote fluctuated. I give the highest received at any one time: were 347 ballots taken, and the vote fluctuated.

I give the highest received at any one time:
W. J. T. Sparks, of Clintor County, present
member, 32; Wescott, a Methodist preacher, of
Clay County, 3; S. L. Bryan, of Marion County,
12; Jacob Tulke, of Fayette County, present
State Senator, 12; Gen. Phillips, of Montgomery
County, scattering; Mr. Hoyles, of Bond
County, 5; Judge Watts, of Washington County,
14. The number of candidates was large for the
reason, it is asserted, that Sparks 'agreed two
years ago that he would not be a candidate for
a renomination. He was not present while the
Convention was in progress. It adjourned sine
die without making a nomination.

A canvass of the Forty-third Legislative District for State Senator is now in progress. The
district is honelessly Democratic, and the issue
lies between Tom E. Merritt, of Salem, and
Capt. S. L. Dwight, of Centraita. Merritt is the
present incumbent, and will be recollected as
one of the prominent actors in Haines' bear-

one of the prominent actors in Haines' bear-garden. One of his speeches nearly cleared the galleries of ladies. He will doubtless get the nomination. M. B. Sadler, Mayor of Centralia, Republicans will doubtless support him. In that case, as many of the Democracy are disgusted with Merritt, Sadler may be elected. For the Lower House of the Legislature the Independents are talking some of running James Creed, of Marion County. W. J. Evarts, editor of the Industrial, a Greenback paper printed at Centralia, also has aspirations in that sdirection. The Republicans have called a District Nominating Convention at Vandalia, on the 1st of August.

NORTH CAROLINA. To the Republicans of North Carolina: The State Republican Committee have decided not to call a Convention for the nomination of a State judicial ticket to be voted for at the elec-tion in August next. This course was adopted after mature deliberation and consultation with many leading Republicans in the State.

of our friends and dissensions and demoralization among our enemies, which come from all parts of the State, justify the belief that the Democrats have no confidence in their ability to again poll anything like the immense fraudu-lent vote by which they carried the State in

The success of the Democrats in North Carolina in the election of 1876 was the culmination of a series of frauds unparalleled in the political annals of the country. Having prepared the way by years of systematic terrorism, they seized the power of the iState through the unblushing corruption of the returning officers of one county, and followed the tactics so successful in Robeson County, in the general election of 1876, when forty-four counties cast over 12,000 votes more than they contained adult male inhabitants, according to the census, and allowing for the natural increase. As a fitting corollary of this act of wholesale fraud, the Democratic party made haste to crystallize the lesson of their wickedly-achieved success into laws designed to permanently corrupt and debase the elective franchise.

In pursuance of this plan they took from the people the right to elect Justices of the Peace, and gave to a few creatures of a partisan majority in the Legislature the power to abolish offices, institute new courts, elect the corporate and financial officers of each county, control the The success of the Democrats in North Caro

ority in the Legislature the power to abolish offices, institute new courts, elect the corporate and financial officers of each county, control the levying of taxes and the expenditure of public funds, regulate and control the registration of voters, and appoint the officers whose duty it is to receive and count the ballots and make returns of the same for all elections, thereby taking away the greatest safeguard of popular liberty, and putting it in the power of the dominant party easily and securely to perpetuate fraudulently-acquired power.

The pretense of securing a more efficient magistracy is a sham, which is made still more transparent by the fact that the Legislature greatly restricted the criminal jurisdiction of that class of officers, and is designed simply to

rd with the choice of their own Magistrates, though they are quite competent to vote for Governors. Judges, and other officers who do not control elections themselves.

Among the many deployable results of Democratic control is the large increase of public expenses and the resultant-heavy taxation which will be imposed upon our people. At my period in the history of North Carolina card be found such a reckless expenditure of the present State Administration. One illustration is the proposed needless expenditure of thou present State Administration. One illustration is the proposed needless expenditure of thousands upon thousands of dollars to bill a palace for the Governor. His Republican predecessors were content to live economically at the State Capital without charging the outsic funds with even the expense of house-rent.

The accession of the Democratic party to power in North Carolina, and consequent control of our affairs, has been accompanied with many great evils, chief among which we cummerate:

1. The loss of local self-government and the

2. The loss of the hon 3. The largely-incress

4. Burdensome taxation; and
5. General depression in all kinds of business.
The Republicans of North Carolina reiterate
their former declaration of principles, for the
triumph of which we have bravely struggled.
We point with pride to their recognition by our
opponents, and count among our fairest achievements the picture of the present Democratic
Governor of the State celebrating "Emancipation Day" with our colored citizens; congratulating himself and them upon their liberty and
couplity of civil rights; organizing and equipoing equality of civil rights; organizing and equipping colored troops; officiating with excusable pride as their commander-in-chief, and returning with as their commander-in-chief, and returning with
deferential scrupulousness as reviewing officer
the salute of those whose right to be citizens he
so lately desided, and whose support he more recently contemned. This action of a Democratic
Executive, and the appointment by the present
Democratic Legislature of colored men in many
counties to fill judicial positions, will, we hope,
have the effect of obliterating the color-line in
politics in this State, and we trust will be followed by beneficial results.

counties to fill judicial positions, will, we hope, have the effect of obliterating the color-line in polities in this State, and we trust will be followed by beneficial results.

In the nomination by the Democrats of Smith, Diliard, and Ashe as Judges of the Supreme Court, we witness a defeat of the ultra and proscriptive element of that party, and a triumph of the moderate and conciliatory wing. We desire to recognize and encourage the spirit thus manifested, and express our confidence in the gentlemen named for the Supreme Court as regards their shillir, impartiality, and a courteous recognition of the rights of all classes of citizens. We sincerely desire to protect the Supreme Tribunal of this State from such slanderous attacks of partisan fury and hate as have been heaped by the Democratic press upon the present able and upright Court from the day of its organization.

The tyrainy and injustice of some of our Democratic Judges, their partisan rulings and fingrant cruelty toward the colored race, demand our earnest and continued protest and resistance. The practice of imposing severe penalties for trivial offenses, in the cases of colored men, and the imposition of less onerous penalties or the centre remission of punishment in the cases of white Democrats, tends to destroy respect for the courts, to encourage violence, and to increase the proportion of fingrant offenses. In view of these outrages upon justice, we recommend an active and unremitting opposition to partisan Democratic nominations for Solicitors and Judges of the Superior Courts.

We recommend to Republicans the support of candidates for the Legislature who will pledge themselves to active exertion to restore to the people the election of the Justices of the Peace, of which they have been unjustily deprived; the choice of those whose duty it shall be to levy and apply the taxes of each county: to restore to every citizen the full power of his ballot now debased by "gerrymander" of unheard of atrocity; to demand that the people of this State b

by a good majority upon a fair ballot; and rec-ommend the utmost vigilance in all matters connected with registration, the election, and the preparation and forwarding of returns thereof, especially in those counties where fraud

he constitutional period before exercising suc-ight of suffrage.

Fraud cannot long be successful against vigi-Fraud cannot long be successful against vigi-lance and manly determination; nor can wrong for any great period triumph over right. The Republican party in North Carolina is as vigor-ous and as hopeful to-day as it was is 1876; it cannot and will not die, so long as the Demo-cratic party seeks to subvert the rights of our people, to centralize the State Government, and to control the domestic affairs of ever county by scarty carena to be held at Raleigh. a party caucus to be held at Re

Chairman Republican State Committee

Correspondence New York Times.

BEAUFORT, S. C., July 16.—The Raicigh co respondent of the Times has lately called public ention to the extreme to which partisan neanness has carried Democratic legislation in But it must not be supposed that their brethren viding means for overcoming the great majority which would naturally be east for candidates of the Republican party in South Carolina were a fair and untrammeled ballot permitted. There has been no registration of voters in this State since that accomplished under Gen. Canby's order at the reconstruction period in 1867, although while the Republicans were in power the Democrats were forever howling on account of the failure of the Legislature to pass a law requiring registration to be had at stated periods. Since their own revolutionary accession to power, however, they have seemingly forgotten all about the importance of the measure, but have hit upon a means of suppressing Republican votes as deviliably ingenious as it is

ntterly at variance with the principles of republican government.

At the recent session of the General Assembly, the law regulating the poiling precincts in the several counties of the State was so amended as to increase the number of voting precincts in Democratic counties, and to reduce them in Republican counties. Beaufort County having been cut in twain with the view of making the unper portion—now called Hamnton having been cut in twain with the view of making the upper portion—now called Hampton County—fail a prev to the Democracy by the adoption of the 'Mississippi plan' within its limits, the lower portion, still known as Beaufort, would be strongly Republican member of Congress. In order to stiffe the voice of the people, the means of expressing their political preferences must be denied them, and the number of voting precincts has accordingly been reduced in this county from eighteen to nine, leaving some of the polling-places twenty-five miles apart. When it is considered that this county embraces many of the islands on the coast, surrounded by the winding estuaries of the sea, it will be seen that the additional hardship of crossing wide and swiftly running the sea, it will be seen that the additional narchip of crossing wide and swiftly running treams is added to the increased distance to be raveled by the citizen who wishes to exercise he right to yote. On the other hand, in the

the right to vote. On the other hand, in the Democratic County of Spartanburg, the area and population of which are just about the same as those of Beaufort, the Legislature has increased the number of polling-precincts from twenty-six to thirty. There is no pretense that the reductions are made for the sake of economy, for the officers of election receive no compensation.

That the attempt is to be made to carry Hampton County under the "Mississippi plan" is apparent from the fact that it was openly announced a few weeks ago by James W. Moore, the Democratic nominee for State Senator, that no Republican speakers from the lower portion of the old county were to be permitted to participate in the approaching canvass. It is, coubtless, in consequence of the existence of this state of affairs that some of the Republican leaders think it unadvisable to make nominations for State officers, indulging in the hope

NEW YORK SAVINGS BANKS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. NEW YORK, July 23.—About twenty savings ank men from New York City arrived here t lay, and a large number from other parts of the State to attend the conference beginning to morrow morning. The object of the conference is primarily to form an association to be called "The New York Savings Bank Association" to promote the usefulness and security of saving banks, and secure united action among them It is expected that about 150 banking men wil It is expected that about 150 banking men will be present to-morrow morning. Addresses are to be delivered by Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Gov. Hartraoft, of Pennsylvania, Ex-Mayor Hunter, of Brooklyn. Mr. Bradford Rhodes, New York, the Hon. E. C. Sprague, of Buffalo, A. C. Miller, of Utica, Roswell Hart, of Rochester, and several others.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—A Baker City satch, says: Col. Foreythe's command patch, says; Col. Forsythels refinment left Robinsville, Grant County, on Saturday. Near Clear Creek 4364' struck a deep canou. Foun-toga, of Robins' scouts were sent abead. In a few minutes they were fired upon by Indians strongly posted in the canon. It. H. Froman was killed and two others wounded. The scouts retreated to the main body. The Indians gaba-doued the position before the troops came up. The hostiles are making for Malheur Agency.

American Synodical Conference of the German Lutheran Church adjourned to night. The next meeting will be held at Columbus, O., in

FOREIGN.

The Annexation Excitement in Italy Caining Strength.

Riotous Demonstration Before the Austrian Embassy in Rome.

The Italian Government Determined to Suppress All Disorderly Mobs.

Passage of the Austrian Advance Guard Across the Bosnian Border.

Strong Reinforcements Dis patched to the Army of Occupation.

Escobedo Captured by the Troops of President Diaz.

ITALY.

THE ANNEXATION PUROR. ROME, July 23.—Telegrams from Genoa, Pa ermo, Brescia, Pavia, Reggio de Emina, Turin Pistoia, and Ferrara describe meetings in thor the character passed at Naples Sunday and the Paliteama Theatre yesterday were voted Demonstrations were also made in the Goldon and in the streets of Naples, where eries wer raised of "Viva Trieste," "Viva Trentino." Meetings will be held at Milan, Como, Sanramo and Venice on Sunday next.

POLICE CAUTION. Through the precautions taken by the author ities, and the firm yet conciliatory action of the police, the demonstration last night before the Venetian Place, where the Austrian Ambassi dor to the Holy See resides, and before the Chigi Palace, the residence of the Austrian Am bassador to Italy, were confined to shouts of "Liberation for Trieste and Trentino!" Almos simultaneously with the first manifestation some companies of the line and of the Bersag ieri took possession of the approaches to bot places, and the police dispersed the people

ENPORCED MUSIC. to play Garibaidi's hymn several times in an swer to the demands of the crowd. The demon stration was finally ended by a band of your men parading the streets singing patriotic song and shouting "Abasso Corti" and "Viva L Guerra.

NEWSPAPER OPINION. Moderate Liberals attribute the demonstration to Ultramontane influences. The Liberals observes that the attempted demonstration di not have the results hoped for by its imprudent fanatical promoters, in consequence of the caln and dignified attitude of the population.

La Capitale regrets the demonstration, which

it fears, was organized either by some thought less individuals or by the agents of thos desirons of stirring up agitation in Italy.

The Deritto, the Ministerial organ, maintain the necessity of preserving intact the right o public meetings, but states the Government irmly resolved to preyent any demon that disturb public order-a fact proved veste the Minister of the Interior to stop the attemp ing both in form and substance. The Deritt adds: "Neither Zanardelli, the Minister of the interior, nor Cairoli, President of the Counci disposed to yield to intimidation or threats." Referring to the requirements of interna usage in relation to the proceedings of the "Italia Irredenta" party, the Deritto says ia Irredenta" party, the Deritto The Government is fully alive to its dutie determined to act up to them. A system of overt friendship and latent conspiracy may suit weak Governments, which have all to gain and nothing to lose by an adventurous policy, but between great States there can only exist eithe open friendship or open hostility. It would be an act of perfidy to cast upon the Governmen the responsibility for the agitation which is, in great measure, especially directed against i self." The article concludes by expressing dee

regret at the present sgitation. REGRETS. VIENNA, July 22.-The Italian Governmen has expressed regret at the demonstration against the Austrian Embassy.

GARTBALDI London, July 24-5 a. m.-A Paris corre spondent recounts a long conversation with Gambetta, who generally approved the treaty of Berlin, considering it tended to dissolve the triple alliance, and draw closer the interest of

IGNORED. London, July 24-5 a. m.-All the specia ria has taken eny official notice of the aritatio

ENGLAND.

THE CITY'S PREEDOM. London, July 23 .- The freedom of the ci rill be conferred upon Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury on the 3d of August, immediately be ore the Ministerial banquet at the Mansio

THE COMING DEBATE. LONDON, July 23.—It is believed the deba on Lord Houghton's resolution in the House of when a division will take place. The Conserv tives will support Randle Edward Plunket' amendment expressing confidence in the Min ers, with the whole strength of their party. SALISBURY GARTERED.

LONDON, July 23.-The Queen has conferr the Order of the Garter on the Marquis of Salis

THE INDIAN PRESS. LONDON, July 23 .- In the House of Commo to-night, Gladstone moved that the action of the Ibdian authorities in regard to the vernacular control. A long debate followed, and closed i 208 to 152. The Under Secretary for India de clared that the law concerning the vernacula press would be applied only in urgent cases.

THE EAST. THE EAST. London, July 23.—The interruption of telegraph wires botween Paris and Vienna delays the receipt of news from Eastern Europe.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. VIENNA, July 23.—The Austrian authoritie expect considerable trouble in Herzegovina and Bosnia, and are even prepared to encounte armed resistance similar to the Rhodope insur ection. Arrangements have been made for the advance of strong reinforcements to the frou-tier and neighboring garrison towns. The Turks display a very unyielding disposition in the negotiations about occupation.

THE SURRENDERED FORTHESSES, LONDON, July 23.—A telegram from Constan-tinople says Prince Labanoff, the Russian Am-bassador, has received no instructions in regard to the occupation of Re-

to the occupation of Batoum, but states that the Russians will overcome the resistance of the Lazis if the Turkish forces retire. The evacuation of the forts around Shu

the place as soon as the Russians evacuate the positions they hold near Constantinople.

CHEFF PASHA.

with 10,000 troops, will proceed at an early day to Armenta, to punish the Kurds, and reestablish order and ascurity.

CROSSED THE BORDER.

VIENNA, July 23.—Intelligence has been received from Brod, on the Bosnian frontier, that a detachment of Austrian pioneers crossed the river Save last Saturday to prospect for the construction of a bridge. They were well received by the Turkish officers and local authorities.

The Archduke John Salvator of Tuscany has been appointed to the command of a division of the army of occupation. This appointment of the army of occupation. This appointment is believed to have some connection with future administrative arrangements.

PARIS, July 23.—President MacMahon has signed and ratified the treaty of Berlin.

CONCENTRATION OF TURKISH TROOPS.

BELGRADS, July 23.—Advices received here from Serajevo indicate that the concentration of Turkish troops behind Metrovitza and Novi Bazar continues. The object is not known.

STILL PROTESTING.

STILL PROTESTING. LONDON, July 23 .- A dispatch from Constan

tinople declares that numerous petitions have been received from Bosnia asking for protec-tion against Austrian occupation. The Porte demands that is be permitted to retain the civil administration of the province. Negotiations with Austria are at a stand-still. The Porte in tends to maintain its objections.

ANOTHER STORY.

LONDON, July 24.5 a. m.—A Vienna corre

spondent maintains, in opposition to the other accounts, that the negotiations relative to the occupation of the Turkish provinces are progressing more and more favorably. The Turks are by degrees dropping their impracticable conditions. Full instructions enabling the Plenipotentiaries to conclude an agreement are expected during the week, though some think that the Turks rather desire the appearance of SHUMBA EVACUATED.

LONDON, July 24-5 a m.—A correspondent at Bucharest telegraphs that it is reported in official Russian circles that the Turks have evacuated and the Russians occupied Shumla. The Eieventh Russian Corps, occupying Central Roumania, has been ordered home, and prediminary movements in compliance with that order have already been commenced. WILL NOT DELAY.

VIENNA, July 28.—The Austrian Govern expects the Porte will not delay its sanction of Austrian occupation beyond Wednesday or

FOREIGN GRAIN TRADE. LONDON, July 23. The Mark Lane Expres says: The crops are ripening rapidly under a brilliant sunshine. A continuance of such weather as we are now experiencing will go far to repair the injury by prolonged floods in May, except where the rain is needed, but to are to be seen in many parts of the country to the average. Wheat-cutting may be ex-

districts, provided the weather contin Barley fields present a bleached and unhealth; appearance. Agricultural reports from Scot-land are satisfactory. Barley and oats have vastly improved, and turnips have thriven, ever on the poorest soils. Potatoes generally are sad inroads on what promised to be a heavy

crop. THE COUNTRY MARKETS! and Mark Lane have been scantily supplied with wheat, but the continuance of bright weather caused a slight relapse. Foreign parley main overweighted with imports, as Friday's return was under 50,000 quarters. Millers supplied their wants so freely during the pre-vious week that the decreased demand for consumption has been barely sufficient to support the late improvement. Nevertheless, seliers are loth to accept a reduction, in view of the decreased quantity of wheat on passage, the decreased quantity of wheat on passage, and the possibility that the American crop re-ports are exaggerated, and that the week's

WERE NOT LARGE, although the Continer although the Continental demand still affords some support to prices. With small arrivals at ports of call the floating-cargo trade was quiet, but the Continental demand continued, and values were fairly supported.

Maize dull and rather lower. Barley unchanged. Sales of English wheat noted last week were 22,368 quarters at 44 shillings 5 pence, against 21 788 quarters, at 63 shillings in the

against 21,782 quarters, at 63 shillings in Imports into the Kingdom for the week end ng July 13 were 1,416,068 cwt. wheat ap

MISCELLANEOUS.

LONDON, July 23.—In the House of Com mons this afternoon, the Chancellor of the Exchequer aunounced the betrothal of the Duke of Connaught. Queen Victoria's third son, with the Princes Marie Louise of Prussia, daughter of Prince Frederick Charles. The Chancellor said he would move, Thursday, the provisions of a grant for the Duke. Sir Charles Dilke, amendment reciting that there is no constitu tional precedent for such an application.

BOGARDUS WINS.
LONDON, July 23.—The return match between Capt. A. H. Bogardus, the American pigeon-shot champion, and Cholmondely Pennell, of Hurlingbam Park and the gun clubs, took place to-day. They shot at 100 birds each for \$1,000 a side. The match was won by Bogardus by two

birds.

THE PAPACY.

LONDON, July 23.—A dispatch from Rome says it is stated that the Vatican contemplates removing the Roman Catholic churches in England, Ireland, and Scotland from the control of the Propagaida Fidel, and placing them under the immediate authority of the Pope. This measure is attributed to deficial circles to a desire to induce the British Government to establish relations with the Vatican.

PERCULAN SLAUGHTER.

lish relations with the Vatican.

PERUVIAN SLAUGHTER.

PANAMA, July 16.-eFeruvian journals state that on the first of the month twenty-five men from San Pohlo invaded the town of San Miguel and began to tack it. The inhabitants attacked the invaders with uncontrollable fury. The result was fiteen of the gang were instantly killed, while the remaining ten were severely wounded and taken prisoners. On the following day the latter died, and the public square San Miguel offered the revolting spectacle of twenty-five corpses strewed in all directions.

DEED.

VIENNA, July 28.—Prof. Karl Rokitawsky. the eminent physician and anatomist, is dead.

THE FRENCH MINERS' STRIKE.

PARS, July 23.—The Anzin Mining Company
has resolved to inform the strikers when they
resume work that their claims will receive fair
consideration.

resulte work that their claims will receive fair consideration.

ESCOBEDO CAPTURED.

New ORLEANS, July 23.—The Galveston News Eagle l'ass special reports the capture of Gen. Escobedo by the Diaz troops under Col. Nuncio, pear Cuatro Gienegas.

New ORLEANS, July 23.—The Galveston News special from San Antonio says official dispatches to the Mexican Consul here confirm the capture of Escobedo. He was taken to Monterey, but it is doubtful whether he will reach there alive. there alive.
THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES

LONDON, July 23.—A dispatch from Rome re-ports that the Vatican is elaborating a project with relation to the Church in the United State similar to that in regard to the churches in the British Isles, blacing it under the immediat authority of the Pope. PARIS, July 23.—The international chess tournament was concluded to day. M. Seukertort, of Berlin and London, receives the first prize, having gained sixteen games with one drawn; Mackenzie, of New York, takes the fifth prize, being the winner of twelve games, with one drawn.

FOND DU LAC, Wis.,July 28. -- Verner Zet a respectable German, committed suicide to day by eating Paris green. He was 53 years old. He leaves a wife and five children behind in Germany. Cause, inability to get work.

NEW ORLEANS, July 23.—C. S. Sauvinet, colored, ex-Clvil Sheriff, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. Alleged cause, drink and loss of money. FINANCIAL.

Boston Tappan's Prodigious Ventures, and What Resulted.

Borrows" \$815,000 from the Boston Belting Company.

The Concern Topples, and Is the Throes of Dissolution.

A New York Belting Company Nearly Swamped by the Under-

Tappan Said to Have Made Partial Restitution. TAPPAN. Boston, July 23 .- It is stated that much

the Boston Belting Company's paper held by the Boston banks is indorsed by responsible parties, and is good without the Company's in It is estimated that about \$300,000 is th

amount of the Boston Belting Company's in-dividual promises, held by the banks mainly. over considerable property. Tappan in addition to being the Treasurer of the Belting Company, was the President of McKillop & Sprague's Commercial Agency, of New York, and is said to be largely interested in the Merriam Packing Company, of Texas. He is also a partner in the firm of J. E. Tappan & Co., successors to Kelvert & Tappan, which has met with heavy

losses for a small concern.

They are Boston agents for the Packing Company, and the two concerns had absorbed large proportion of the misappropriated funds together with the money which Tappan raised The ex-Treasurer is also said to be heavily involved in real-estate transactions that have al-

most invariably resulted in loss. It is further stated that the property trans ferred by him to the Boston Belting Con to secure it against loss is composed in goo part of the stock of the New York Commercia

Agency and the Texas concern, and of almost worthless real-estate securities. John S. Tappan to-day declared the main statements published regarding his business affairs absolutely and unqualifiedly false. Referring to the sum of liabilities occasioned by his losses, he said that it was out of all proportion; that no such obligations had been incurred. His losses had been heavy, but he could say nothing further than that he made over to the Company all his property to secur than the obligations. He said it would be long statement that would make clear to public the relations between himself and the Company, and that he was neither prepared nor

Following is the approximate amount of pape on which the names of the Boston Belting Company and J. G. Tappan appear, either promisors or indorsers, which is held in the

various banks in this city.

The following are the out-of-town banks holding the paper:

York City. Some of this paper is undoubtedly good. William P. Hunt, President of the Atlas Bank, who was appointed on the Committee of Invstigation, gives the following facts about

the Tappan defalcation:
The statement made at the meeting of the creditors on Monday was that Mr. Tappan had involved the Company to the amount of \$815,-000. Of this amount \$300,000 was money put one of this amount \$300,000 was money put into the mercantile agency of McKillop, Sprague & Co., \$28,000 indorsements of notes of the same Company, and \$250,000 his own notes. The assets of the Company were valued at \$900,000, and consisted of real estate, \$117,000; machinery, \$500,000; merchandise on hand, \$300,000; bool accounts, \$100,000, and the rest in goods con signed. He believed the assets of the Company would prove sufficient to pay all the indebted ness, and as the business had always been exceedingly profitable, he had no doubt that capital would easily be raised for continuing it under

a new organization.

Tappan had private debts of from \$50,000 to \$100,000. Tappan had private debts of from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

A meeting of the Committee to investigate the affairs of the suspended Boston Belting Company was held this afternoon. Much of the time was spent in ascertaining the condition of McAillop, Sprague & Co., as upon the solvency of that concern depends much of the value of the assets turned over by Tappan to secure the Belting Company. It appears that Tappan was the "Company" of McKillop & Sprague, for out of a capital stock of \$500,000 he owned \$415.000. Durant, the President of the Belting Company, says it will take several days to get at the true condition of their affairs, and when they do report it will be rendered, and a settlement made in a promot and satisfactory manner. Following is the latest statement of Tappan's case: The disposition which Tappan has made of the large sums raised by him on the paper of the Company is accounted for as follows: It is of the large sums raised by him on the paper of the Company is accounted for as follows: It is estimated he has put \$450,000 into the Commercial Agency of McKillop, Sorague & Co.; \$240,000 into the Merriam Packing Company, which is said to be a profitable concern. He advanced between \$70,000 and \$80,000 to the firm of Tappan & Kelvert, in which his son is a partner, and \$4,000 to another concern. His indorsement for I. A. Hatch to furnish capital for carrying on a dry goods commission busishess. dorsement for I. A. Hatch to furnish capital for carrying on a dry goods commission business at No. 28 Kingston street amounted to \$160,000, making a total of about \$970,000. The assets with which Tappan proposes to meet his own and the liabilities of the Company consist of stock in the Merriam Packing Company, of Texas, valued at \$215,000; stock in McKillop, Sprague & Co. Agency representing \$415,000; stock in the Boston Beiting Company worth \$200,000; real estate in Chelsea, a house on Ashburton place, and several parcels of real estate in Boston and vicinity, all of which is, however, subject to mortgage.

ever, subject to mortgage. THE RECOIL New York, July 23 .- The New York Beiting and Packing Company, John H. Cheever chief partner, has suspended, and issued a call to the creditors to meet and consider the situation. The suspension is caused by the suspension of a Boston house of which John G. Tappan was the

Treasurer.
Mr. Cherver, of the company, said that the Mr. Cheever, of the company, said that the suapension was altogether due to the "gutting." of the Boston Belting Company, with whom they did a large business. The liabilities and assets were large, but to what extent the company is involved with the Boston firm is not yet known. The bookkeepers are endeavering to got a statement of the affairs ready for the griditors. The 503 shares of the Boston Balting Company stock Mr. Cheyver, said he owned individually, and his loss would be hear? The firm is largely interested in the Boston concern. It is anthoritatively stated that the company will continue business.

New York, July 23.—The suspension of William H. Gladwin, an old prember of the Stock Exchange, is announced. Gladwin was short of dered an important decision upon a

CRIME.

BULLY FOR ADLER! Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

DETROIT, Mich., July 23.—The police have in custody a man named John Adler, for shooting a man in Grosse Point, on the shore of Lake St. Clair. Adler lived in a retired spot about six miles above the city, and is a farmer. The man who was shot is John Haffey, a tramp, who had made indecent proposals to Mrs. Adler, and defied her husbaud in his unhallowed advances. Haffey and a "partner" named Jim Lynch had been in the vicinity of Adler's several days, and had previously been to the house for food, and last night they came again, when Adler, who determined to put an end to their coming in the future, ordered them to leave and steer clear of his shanty. They paid no attention to Adler, and threatened to ravish his wife. The woman screamed, when Haffey produced a knife and started towards Adler. The Dutchman picked up a gun and pianted a charge of shot in the ruffian's neck, made his way to Detroit, and gave himself into custody. Haffey is now at St. Mary's Hospital, and will propably get well.

Evansville, Ind., July 21.—As stated in these dispatches, the safe of Julius A. Coleman President of the Odd Fellows' Association, was President of the Old Fellows' Association, was robbed on the night of July 4 of \$2,000. Lew Coleman, brother of Julius, was arrested charged with the theft. After a trial covering one week Coleman was today acquitted, no evidence to sustain the charge of the prosecution being developed. Coleman believes the money was stolen by a negro named John McGlasson, employed by him on his farm near Henderson, Kv. The negro disappeared immediately after the robbers. ero disappeared immediately after the robbery and nothing has been heard of him since. Cole

A BAD PILLEROWSKY. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
MILWAUKEE, July 28.—A new sensation recently been developed on the South Side. Jacob Hoppe, a resident of the city, was nearly murdered by a party known as Edward Pillekowsky, a Polack of some repute. Pillekowsky had been known to be familiar with Hoppe's wife, and ou several occasions she declared to her husband that she loved Pillekowsky better than she did him. Last night the gay ravisher entered the house of Mr. Hoppe, and, approaching him with a pair of large sheep sheep shears, thrust them again and again into the body of Hoppe. The villain was at once arrested, and is now awattillain was at once arrested, and is now away

DEATH FROM SUSPECTED ABOR

TION.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 23.-Mrs. Her man Zierlyn, of this city, died very suddenly ast night, and under circumstances that led to the suspicion that her decease resulted from an abortion, or an attempted abortion. The Coro abortion, or an attempted abortion. The Coro-ner's attention being called to the death, he has been holding an inquest to-day, and will con-tinue it to-morrow. Her husband and his friends are exceedingly angry at a physician who attended her, and, when he arrived last night just after her death, knocked him down, and to-day were about to eject him from the premises violently. The evidence thus far rather tends to confirm the suspicion.

TRIPLE MURDER AND SUICIDE. RICHMOND, Va., July 23 .- Wilson Howchin tho resides near Flewauns Court-House, this State, vesterday murdered his wife, mother-in law, and one child, and then himself. A son 7 years old, who saw his father attack the mother, took the baby out of the cradle and fied to a

POOTPADS IN MILWAUKEE.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 23.—Charles Vellert, a saloon-keeper, was knocked down at half-past 11 to-night, on Reservoir avenue, between Fourth and Fifth streets, and robbed of \$125. Snuff or pepper was thrown in his eyes, and he was struck, as the doctor thinks, with a heavy piece of iron. His jojuries are scrious.

INSTANT DEATH IN MINNESOTA. St. Paul, Minn., July 23.—A report was received here to-night that a farmer near Faribanit shot and instantly killed two trame whom he caught in the act of of setting fire to a harvesting machine in his wheat field. He gave himself up but was instantly released.

FIRES.

LAKE. A barn belonging to Mr. John Brenock, south of Forty-third street and west of the Stock-Yards, was destroyed by fire about half past 10

o'clock Monday evening. The contents and barn were valued at about \$200. At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the Railroad House, owned and occupied out in the Railroad House, owned and occupied bo Mr. William Clark as a boarding-house, situated on Forty-third street near State street. The fire originated in a room up-stairs, over the kitchen, from a defective flue, and, although the four fire companies from Lake and two from Hyde Park were promptly on hand, the fire did considerable damage before it could be controlled. The furniture was also badly damaged from water. The building and furniture were insured.

CHICAGO. A still alarm to the Fire-Patrol at 8:55 last evening was caused by a fire in Rooms 13 and evening was caused by a fire in Rooms 13 and 14, No. 146 Madison street, owned by H. O. Stone and occupied by Miss Ettie Kane. Cause, explosion of a kerosene lamp. Damage to building trifling, and to furniture \$50.

The alarm from Box 348 at 11:58 o'clock last night was caused by fire at 128 North May street, owned by J. Colbin, and occupied by J. E. Cunningham & Co. 28 a woolen-mattress manufactury. Cause unknown. Damage, \$500. Fully insured.

AT SPRINGFIELD, ILL. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Springfield, Ill., July 23.—The cooperf Ed Saner, No. 108 Edward street, was fired to-night, the building destroyed, and considerable stock burned. Loss about \$2,500; no insurance; incendiary undoubtedly.

AT CATLETTSBURG, KY. CINCINNATI, O., July 28.—The latest reliable estimate of the loss by the Catlettsburg (Ky.) fire is \$150,000, upon which there is about \$30,000 insurance in the Ætna, Hartford, Royal British American, and Kenton.

THE WEATHER. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24-1 a. m.-indica-tions—For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, partly cloudy weather, occasional showers, winds, mostly east to south, nearly stationary pressure and temperature. For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley and the Lower Lake region, warmer, clear or partly For the Upper Lake region, warmer, partly cloudy weather, possibly occasional showers, variable winds, mostly southeast, stationary or LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, July 23.

Time. Bar. Thr fiv. Wind. Vel. Rn. Weather

8:53 a.m. 90, 126 71 58 N. E. 5 Fair. 11:18 a.m. 30, 119 72 50 E. 8 Fair. 2:00 p.m. 30, 110 73 46 N. E. 6 Cloud 3:53 p.m. 30, 169 73 46 N. E. 7 Cloud 5:00 p.m. 30, 073 73 53 N. E. 5 Coud. 0:16 p.m. 30, 072 73 58 N. E. 5 Cloud

PREFERRED CREDITORS. O. T. Reeves, of the McLean Circuit Court, ren The Bank of St. Louis head a note for thing against John E. McCleen, John Magoun, and C. W. C. Munsell, which note is indorsed by McCleen, Holder & Co., proprietors of the Ham Bank. The Bank of Com note as one against the makers individu the three makers, in advance of the lar bank creditors. The Union Nation Chicago, to whom the bank was indebted Chicago, to whom the bank was indebted for \$40,000, resisted this claim, asserting that its \$t. Louis bank should be paid in the same proportion as regular bank creditors, which the Chicago bank claimed the St. Louis bank to be Judge Reeves decided that the St. Louis bank is an individual creditor, taking preference as far as the individual debtors are concerned over the creditors of the bank.

CASUALTIES.

MME. ROZE, THE PRIMA DONNA. Special Disputch to The Tribune.
RICHTIELD SPRINGS, N. Y., July 22. Roze had a most miraculous escape to-day was riding on horseback with a large par was riding on norsetack with a large party of ladies and gentlemen, and while as full callon-the girth broke, and she was thrown violenty to the ground with the saddle. Carlton who was riding behind her, and unable to get out of the way, caused his horse to jump over her contracts horse and so, he a miracle back page 19. prostrate body, and so, by a miracle, maris Roze escaped the boots of two horses. All the company were almost paralyzed with fright, but Marie Roze, notwithstanding that her arm was cut and her body badly bruised, insisted on fid-ing four riles to the botal.

RUN OVER. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
KALAMAZOO, Mich., July 23.—A stran name Thomas Doyle was run over here at 9:30 o'clock at the Michigan Central depot. The Kalamazoo accommodation train was bucken up, and struck him lying on the track. He was found under the fire-box. One of his arms was cut off near the elbow, and the other broken. His breast-bone was broken and collas-bone detached. He had other bruises about his person. His condition is a critical one, with the chause against his recovery.

DROWNED. Special Disputch to The Tribuna DAVENPORT, Ia., July 23.—James Henry, young man of 23 years, whose perents reside at No. 44 West Obio street, Chicago, was drowned some twenty miles up the river last night as was on the LeClaire Belle, and, getting up in his sleep, walked off the gang-plank. His bely was not recovered.

A FATAL FALL. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., July 23.—Hugo Schmilt. prominent business man of Davesport, nany years Cashier of the Citizens' Nation many years Cashier of the Citizens' National Bank, but more recently in the cracker factor firm of Reupke, Schmidt & Co., died this maning from the results of a fall through an en-tor opening last Friday. His injuries were ternal, but up to last night it was thought was in no danger. Mr. Schmidt was about a years of age.

CRUSHED TO DEATH. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
LASALLE, Ill., July 23.—Michael Blake, and about 45 years, a coal-miner employed in the Matthiessen & Hegeler shaft, in this city, an instantly crushed to death at about noon to by the falling of a mass of rock upon him from

MORTALLY BURNED. Special Disputch to The Tribuna DETROIT, July 23.—This morning, Martha R. Barnes, 75 years old, working read a stove, lifted a cover with an apron, the fame caught at once, and she was enveloped in fame. Assistance came and the fire was smothered, but not until the lady was so burned that he

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. LONDON, July 28.—Steamships Ethiopis and Australia, from New York, and Atrate, from Boston, have arrived out.
BALTIMORE, July 23.—Arrived, Caspias, but

NEW YORK, July 22.—Arrived, aborator, from Havre; Wieland, from Having; City of New York and Algeria, from Inerpool.
SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—Some saxisty a
felt concerning the Pacific Mail steamer Cird
Tokio, now six days overdue from Fokelans.
The agents here say the Ship was in first-class
the control of th

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. trol of the coal producers have fixed the po-duction for August at 2,000,000 tons.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna GENEVA LAKE, Wis., July 23.—Geo ges, Esq., President of the Northwestern Nation Bank, of Chicago, accompanied by a clim-here, caught thirty-five fine speckled trus is the upper end of Geneva Lake vestella. These fish were hatched and placed in the his-two years and a half since by the Hon. N. E. Fairbank, Illinois State Fish Commissioner.

A HORRIBLE MYSTERY. SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—The school Parallel reports that on the 7th inst of the coast about 100 miles north of this port she to in with a Japanese junk. Not a living persons in was on board. A number of corpses were found some of them shackled together. They make have been dead at least a mouth. No food was on board, and some of the bodies were dress in costly material.

MAYORS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Spannopield, Ill., July 23.—Mayor Bornston of Mayor. of Quincy, has called a convention of Manager in Springfield, Oct. 8 next, to comunicipal revenues and the difficulty municipal revenues and the di

THE WOOL CUP. f 1878 is about 3 per cent greater than that d

A New Theory of Mili-Explosions, Polylechnic Review, Manufacturers as a class are a clear-bende intelligent, and generally well informed as of men, who read the technical pacers and proby them, and, when they meet in convention to ventilate their opinions of the subjects in which they are interested, the public expects to be business-like, intelligent and instructive word fall from their lips, and, generally speaking, to public is not disappointed. In this category the President of the Indiana Miller' Association most emphatically does not belong, if the belowing odtrageous bosh credited to him by the American Miller was ever uttered by him.

Quote: Throny of the Mixneapolis Extens.

— President Gibson, of the Indians Milier as ciation, has advanced a novel theory at cause of the recent disaster at Minneapolis, be so one worthy of attention. He suggests that explesion may have been caused by inflammally age, produced constantly by the great fail of large body of water used as a motre power driving the mills. It is well known that illustrating gas can be produced by the decounceding water, by passing it over heared iron pates.

Ningara a wide berth all his life, lest of some imprudent tourist should tous.

Communism in Maryland.

BALTISORE, June 20.—The citizens of boro, in Western Maryland, sre grecised over the threatened destruction by the communists. Copies of the furtiten in a clear, bold hand, were dithrough the town at night, producing able excitement when discovered in ing: "We, the citizens of Boomsor resolved to notify the property-to Boonsboro that they must put down their property on each individual \$5.

CURREN

O for some cool, umber Where it isn't so dog-Where the—where the Where the—if I could-O for some cool, umber the bere it isn't so ever!

O for some—
But somehow or
be our day for poc PARIS NE My dear old fello seen you since we What ails you? You 1 am 35; I ha

age when a novelist man still young." The servant-girl, ber, comes across a f to her mistress, who erine, keep it for you later, my lady, n Catherine if she has found it this morning it for my honesty." That excellent Sm cannot abide a nece as he is breakfasting Spitz takes its stand sitting up on its bin sugar. Smith, nervo do you call your Smith—"Call him th

Peroration of ablahope, gentlemen of tregard the case for been made out. Bubility, you should on beseech you to have this unhappy man, we from the path of rect assistance to enable to the state of the "I have calculate netic-man, "that t metic-man, "that the bours a day, at the a minute,—say twenty or 600 a week; conse year, the average ma umes." "Sir," said of scant respect fo his mother,—"does y to women!" "It de this," and he puts a La Vie Parisie is at once an art, a signor, only it is a dilectanti, a science a trade engaged in r ligion whose devote war, love, and gamb alte in diplomacy is site in diplomacy is hereit. A diplomatist sessed without ever hing with women made deals with them as exercitable and having and having the sessed without every hing and having and having the sessed was a sessed without the sessed without the sessed was a sessed without the sessed was a sessed without the sessed wi deals with them as everything and buyin woman is a born though, does she be matists do not by an they prefer it as the hidden away or vellee give yourself away yourself upon everybe somewhat the theatre

mewhat the t person to live, it gran growing old. It mus called diplomatists 'r oracles.' Good Friday is the actor's year, and they deliver themselves to piculcking in the Baniyear appointed by his manage the excursive credit and arbitrary astisfy every desire satisfy every desire company. They m Cafe de l'Ambigu, Cafe de l'Ambigu, a country—of course. Gil Peres; "on foo train? These things I want to go in a brepostilions, bells, rible and Castellano, as dream drew up at tand set out merrily asked the manager exactly," grundled—no fun. If we on "Upset the coach, boy the postilions, and of the postilions. of shricks, spilling eve one was burt, but an was bot; the road was was hot; the road was
cuian so roundly ab
ever, a farm-house w
and the dispirited
towards it. "Ah, I w
"that we could get
At that moment a hea
appeared at the doo
breakfast has just be
They entered. Encha
as Lucuillus never dres
a knife and bounded
have you got everythin

a knife and bounded have you goteverythin Castellano. "Everyth actor, "shough." he over his face, "these to damnably." So sayin into the pass and drew GRANT AN ence which aimed at ment, all order, all s pires. "In America people are, as I see about it. There is o and that is by the see why a man who ruler's life, but sho meet with the sever penalty, and it is a s y respects, I am not is due to the offende especially where the competially where the competition my view. My convict resigned the Govern was required to compature. I could not escience. You see, this Emperor whom these kill, is so geuthe that death-sentence. Can strange that a sover heart has practically ishment should be thor attempted assassi Well, I have never ago this point, and in Als Chancellor I had to ap the death-sentence I r is the work of the M

> After dinner the Geble by his cigar, but the a cigar. His doctors, him about many thing to interfere with his to allow him was a pape. American mind associated forman, as nice with the cigarian. German,—a pipe wit smoking machine abo the Prince nursed bet head bent forward in head bent forward in mated tele in mated conversation.
>
> The General and to upon the resources of upon the resources of this is a theme upon tires, and which, so for he knows as well as at contrist between the first telest, have been more least, have been more sions Biamarek has what least, have been more than an instant. His rapid, audactous, with the oddeast and fram anything that amuse quently he will not, et quently he sing in a detail with care, avoiding no if he slips in a detail statement, and alway hever talks about what note in comparing to more youth there is his more youth there is his more property than the sing in the comparing to more youth there is his more with there is his more was and the sing in the sing in a detail of the comparing to more youth there is his marries.

the death-sentence I r is the work of the M sace it devolved upon say, that something v crimes like these are verely punished."

"All you can do wi General quietly, "is to "Frecisely so," and After dioner the Ge ble by his signs, but the signs, b

e of the defunct Home Bank.

If St. Louis held a note for \$20,000 in E. McCleen, John Magonn, and C. sell, which note is indorsed by Moer & Co., proprietors of the Home Bank of Commerce looked upon the against the makers individually, and syment from the private estates of makers, in advance of the regulareditors. The Union National of whom the bank was indebted for isted this claim, asserting that the nak should be paid in the same progreguiar bank creditors, which the ke claimed the St. Louis bank to be seeded that the St. Louis bank dual creditor, taking preference as of the bank.

CASUALTIES.

OZE, THE PRIMA DONNA.

cetal Dapates to Tae Testura.

De Springs, N. Y., July 23.—Marie
most miraculous escape to-day. She
most continue at full zalloo
roke, and she was thrown violently
nd with the saddle. Carlton, who
called his horse to jump over her
ody, and so, by a miracle, Marie Roze
choofs of two horses. All the comalmost paralyzed with fright, but
anotwithstanding that ber arm was
body badly bruised, insisted on ridlies to the hotel.

secial Disputch to The Tribune. 200, Mich., July 23.—A stranger 222 Doyle was run over here at 9:30 the Michigan Central depot. The accommodation train was backing uck him lying on the track. He was the fire-box. One of his arms was the elbow, and the other broken bone was broken and collar-bone doe had other bruises about his person. On is a critical one, with the chances reserver.

DROWNED.

DROWNED.

DRY, Ia., July 23.—James Remy, a cot 23 years, whose perents reside at the Onio street, Chicago, was drowned ty miles up the river last night. He LeClaire Belle, and, getting up in ralked off the gang-plank. His body reovered.

A FATAL FALL. special Dispatch to The Tribune. ORT, Ia., July 23.—Hugo Schmidt, business man of Davenport, for Cashier of the Citizens' National more recently in the cracker factory upke, Schmidt & Co., died this more-fic results of a fall through an eleva-glast Friday. His injuries were la-t up to last night it was thought he danger. Mr. Schmidt was about 40

RUSHED TO DEATH. pecial Dispatch to The Tribune, s, Ill., July 23.—Michael Blake, age rears, a coal-miner employed in the en & Hegeler shart, in this city, was crushed to death at about noon to-day ing of a mass of rock upon him from

MORTALLY BURNED. pecial Dispatch to The Tribune.

e, July 23.—This morning, while
Barnes, 75 years old, working round
ted a cover with an apron, the fames
once, and she was enveloped in fames,
came and the fire was smothered,
till the lady was so burned that her
deemed impossible.

CEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. July 28.—Steamships Ethiopia and from New York, and Atrate, from ons, July 23.—Arrived, Caspian, from

one, July 23.—Arrived, steamships from Havre; Wieland, from Ham-y of New York and Algeria, from Liyancisco, July 23.—Some anxiety is raing the Pacific Mail steamer Cay of w six days overdue from Yokohama. Shere say the Ship was in first-class in every respect on leaving north

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

HIPHIA, July 23.—The Board of Concoal producers have fixed the pror August at 2,000,000 tons. LAKE, Wis., July 23.—George 8 resident of the Northwestern National Chicago, accompanied by a citizen to thirty-five fine speckled trout at r end of Geneva Lake vesterday were hatched and placed in the lake and a half since by the Hon. N. K. Illinois State Fish Commissioner.

A HORRIBLE MYSTERY, ANCISCO, July 23.—The schooler ports that on the 7th inst. of the it 100 miles north of this port she felt Japanese junk. Not a living person and. A number of corpses were found, sem shackled together. They must dead at least a month. No food was and some of the bodies were dressed naterial.

MAYORS.

bectat Dispatch to The Tribune.

HELD, Ill., July 23.—Mayor Rogers,
has called a convention of Mayors to
Springfield, Oct. 8 next, to consider

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and the difficulty attend-

THE WOOL CLIP.

OTON, D. C., July 23.—The wool ellp
about 3 per cent greater than that of

Theory of Mili-Explosions.

Polytechnic Review.

turers as a class are a clear-headed, and generally well informed set of or read the technical paners and profit and, when they meet in convention to heir opinions of the subjects in which therested, the public expects to hear they intelligent and instructive words their lips, and, generally speaking, the of disappointed. In this category the of the Indiana Millers' Association statically does not belong, if the foltrageous bosh credited to him by the Miller was ever uttered by him. We

mills to turbine wheels, whence it now mels into the river. There is enormous a large body of water failing fifty feet, oduces heat, which may constantly profit of combustible gas, which may constantly profit of the mills, and under favorable circuit of the mills.

June 20.—The citizens

CURRENT GOSSIP. HOT.

O for some cool, umbrageous spot,
Where it isn't so dog-goned awfully hot;
Where the-where the-where the-where the
Where the-if I could-where the-where

O for some cool, umbrageous spot,
Where it isn't so everlastingly hot;
Some place where the—the—the—where the—
Where the—some place where the—some— O for some cool, umbrageous spot.
Where it isn't so dreadfully, horridly hot;
Where the breezes—where the whispering breezes—
the whispering breezes—the

O for some— But somehow or other this doesn't seem to our day for poetry.

PARIS NEWSPAPER WIT. New York Werld.

My dear old fellow, how are you? Haven't seen you since we were at college together. What alls you? You seem sad." "My friend, I am 35; I have arrived at that fatal age when a novelist would speak of me as 'man still young.'"

The servant-girl, in sweeping my lady's cham-The servant-cirl, in sweeping my lady's chamber, comes across a five-franc piece and gives it to her mistress, who says. "Thank you, Catherine, keep it for your honesty." A day or two later, my lady, missing a ten-franc piece, asks Catherine if she has seen it. "Yes, 'm; 1 found it this morning while sweeping, and kept it for my honesty."

That excellent Smith has but one defect: he cannot abide a necessary dog. The other day, as he is breakfasting with a friend, the family Spitz takes its stand beside Smith's chair, and, sitting up on its hind legs, begs for a lump of sugar. Smith, nervously, to his friend—"What do you call your dog?" Friend—"Fido!" Smith—"Call him then!"

Smith—"Call him then!"

Peroration of able counsel's remarks: "I hope, gentlemen of the jury, that you will not regard the case for the prosecution as having been made out. But if, to suppose an impossibility, you should condemn my client, let me beseech you to have what mercy you may upon this unhappy man, who has never yet strayed from the path of rectitude, and only asks your assistance to enable him to return to it."

"I have calculated," said the eminent arithmetic-man, "that the average man speaks three 'hours a day, at the average speed of 100 words a minute,—say twenty-nine octavo pages an hour, or 600 a week; consequently, in the course of a year, the average man talks lifty-two large volumes." "Sir," said one of the audience, a mian of scant respect for the sex to which be owed his mother,—"does your calculation apply also to women!" "It does, sir," coldly replied the eminent arithmetic-man; "all you have to do is this," and he puts an 0 after the 52.

eminent arithmetic-man; "all you have to do is this," and he puts an 0 after the 52.

Le Vie Parisieme on Diplomacy: "Diplomacy is at once an art, a science, a trade, and a religion; only it is an art which only admits the dilectant, a science that attracts but amateurs, a trade engaged in merely by the idle, and a religion whose devotees are all skeptics. As in war, love, and gambling, the first thing requisite in diplomacy is luck; cleverness is merely a merit. A diplomatist should always be self-possesed without erger belonging to himself. Dealing with women may be useful to him, if he deals with them as they do at stores, pricing everything and buying nothing. Nearly every woman is a born diplomatist; very rarely, though, does she become a politician. Diplomatists do not by any means abnor truth, but they prefer it as the Turk does his wives,—hidden away or veiled. The best way not to give yourself away' to amybody is to lavish yourself upon everybody. Diplomacy resembles somewhat the theatre, in that, not requiring a person te live, it grants him adispensation from growing old. It must have been a woman that called diplomatists 'rebuses who think they are oracles."

Good Friday is the only holiday in the Parisian actor's year, and they profit by its recurrence to deliver themselves to the wildest excesses of picnicking in the Banileue. Castaliano was this year appointed by his comrades to organize and manage the excursion, having an unlimited credit and arbitrary powers, and contracting to satisfy every desire of every member of the company. They met in the morning at the Cafe de l'Ambigu, and decided to go into the country—of course. "Yes, but how!" growled Gil Peres; "on foot, by 'bus, in hacks, by train! These things are all played out. Now, I want to go in a break, with four horses, two postitions, bells, ribbons"— "Here it is." said Castellano, as the vehicle of Gil Peres' dream drew up at the door. They entered it and set out merrily. "How do you like it!" asked the manager. "Oh, it isn't bad, exactly," grumbled Gil Peres, "but slow—no fun. If we only were to upset or "—"Upset the coach, boys!" shouted Castellano to the postitions, and over it went, amid a chorus of shrieks, snilling every one into the differ. No. Good Friday is the only holiday in the Parisian the postilions, and over it went, amid a chorus of shricks, spilling every one into the ditch. No of shricks, spliling every one into the dirch. No one was burt, but an axle was broken; the day was hot; the road was dusty. Never was concaian, so roundly abused as Gil Peres. However, a farm-house was seen at some distance, and the dispirited actors trudged wearily towards it. "Ah, I wish," exclaimed Gil Peres, "that we could get a decent oreakfast here." and the dispirited actors trudged wearity towards it. "Ah, I wish," exclaimed Gil Peres, "that we could get a decent oreakfast here." At that moment a head waiter, rapkin in haud, appeared at the door and said: "Gentlemen, breakfast has just been placed on the table." They entered. Eachantment! Such a spread at Lucuilus never dreamed of. Gil Peres seized a knife and bounded toward a pate. "Well have you goteverything you want, now?" asked Castellano. "Everything," said the radiant actor, "biough," he added, as a shade passed over his face, "these new boots bother my corns cammably." So saying, he plunged his fork into the pate and drew out—his slippers!

GRANT AND BISMARCK. Berlin (July 2) Correspondence New York Herald.
. . Gen. Grant remarked that the infit the which aimed at the Emperor William's life
was an influence that would destroy all government, all order, all society, republics and em-"In America," he said, "some of ou people are, as I see from the papers, anxious about it. There is only one way to deal with it and that is by the severest methods. I don't see why a man who commits a crime like this, a crime that not only aims at an old man's life, ruler's life, but shocks the world, should no meet with the severest punishment. In fact," continued the General. "although at home

meet with the severest punishment. In fact, "continued the General, "although at home there is a strong sentiment against the death-penalty, and it is a sentiment which one naturally respects, I am not sure but it should be made more severe rather than less severe. Something is due to the offended as well as the offender, especially where the offended is slain."

"That," said Prince Bismarck, "is entirely my view. My convictions are so strong that I resigned the Government of Alsace because I was required to commute sentences of capital nature. I could not do it in justice to my conscience. You see, this kind old gentleman, that Emperor whom these very people have tried its kill, is so gentle that he will never confirm a death-sentence. Can you think of anything so strange that a sovereign whose tenderness of heart has practically abolished the death-punishment should be the victim of assassination, or attempted assassination? That is the fact. Well, I have never agreed with the Emperor on this point, and in Alsace, when I found that as Chancellor I had to approve all commutations of the death-sentence I resigned. In Prussia that is the work of the Minister of Justice; in Alsace it devolved upon me. I felt, as the French sav, that something was due to justice, and if crimes like these are rampant they must be severely punished."

"All you can do with such people," said the General quietly, "is to kill them."

"Precisely so," answered the Prince.

After dinner the General was made comfortable by his eigar, but the Prince would not smoke a cigar. His doctors, who had been bothering him about many things, had even undertaken to interfere with his tobacco, and all they would allow him was a pipe. Just such a pipe as the American mind associates with a Hollander or German,—a pipe with a black heavy bowl, a smoking machine about two feet long, which the Prince nursed beneath his knees with his bead bent forward in the full tide of an animated conversation.

The General and the rince talked mainly upon the responses o

head bent forward in the full tide of an animated conversation.

The General and the Prince talked mainly upon the resources of the two countries; and this is a theme upon which the General never tires, and which, so for as America is concerned, he knows as well as any man in the world. The coarsat between the two faces was a study; for I take it no two faces, of this generation at least, have been more widely drawn. In expression Bismarck has what might be called an intense face, a moving restlesseye, that might fiame in an instant. His conversation is irregular, rapid, andacious, with gleams of humor, saying the oddest and frankest things, and enjoying anything that anuses him, so much that frequently he will not, cannot finish the sentence for faughing. Grant, whose enjoyment of humor is keen, never passes beyond a sinile. In conversation he talks hus theme directly out with care, avoiding no detail, correcting himself if he slips in a detail, exceedingly accurate in statement, and always talks well, because he never talks about what he does not know. You note in comparing the two faces how much more youth there is in that of Grant than of himserk. Grant's face was tired enough a year ago, when he came here fresh from that

witches' dance of an Electoral Commission: it had that weary look which you see in Bismarck's; but it has gone, and of the two men you would certainly deem Grant the junior by twenty-seven years, instead of seven.

Mr. Taylor, the American Minister, was evidently impressed with the historical value of the meeting of Grant and Bismarck. He remembered a German custom that you can never cement a friendship without a glass of old-fashioned achnapps. There was a bottle of a famous schnapps cordial among other bottles,—I am alraid to asy how old it was,—and the Minister said, "General, no patriotic German will believe that there can ever be lasting friendship between Germany and the United States unless yourself and the Prince pledge eternal amity between all Germans and Americans over a glass of this schnapps." The Prince laughed and thanked the Minister for the suggestion. The schnapps was poured out, the General and Prince touched glasses, the vows were exchanged in hearty fashion, and the Prince, rising, led Mrs. Grant through the hall.

GRANDFATHER LICKSHINGLE ON

THE HOT WEATHER.
Oil City Derrick.
"This is very unpleasant weather," said Grandfather Lickshingle yesterday evening. "I am goin' on 200 years old now, an' I don't remember ever seein' nuthin' like it."
"It's awful," growled a member of the famfly; "if it doesn't soon get cooler, I do think

we shall die."
"Cooler! die!" exclaimed Grandfather;

we shall die."

"Cooler? die?" exclaimed Grandfather;

"wh—wh—what d've mean, child? I wasn't
complainin' about the heat," he went on, buttoning up his dressing-gown. "I was about to
remark that I never see such confoundedly cool
weather at this time of vear. Why, only think,
here's it's the middle of July, and the thermometer down to 110 in the shade;" and he shrugred
his shoulders as if a lump of ice had slid down
his back.

"I wouldn't be surprised," he continued, "If
the blamed mercury would git down to 100 afore
it stops, and freeze half of us to death, same as
it did once out West."

"Yes; in St, Louis."

"You must be mistaken, Grandfather; St.
Louis is the hottest place in the world. People
are dring there from the heat by dozons."

"Oh, I know they are now; and I don't wonder at it,—people have become so everlastin'ly
delicate these days that they can't stand nuthin'.
Now, when I lived in St. Louis it was inhabited
by a different breed of cats. In them days the
reg'lar temper'ture was from 250 to 300 in the
shade."

Here the member got out of the room, unperceived by Grandfather, who continued:

"That made it kind of pleasant and healthy.
But one summer, right in the middle of narvest,
the thermometer fell down to 105, an' I never
see such distress in all my life. People just
literally froze to death. If your grandfather
hadn't been tougher than a pine knot-hole, I'm
sure he wouldn't be here now to tell it. But I
had lots of heavy clothin' and managed to worry through. There's somethin' in the air now
that reminds me of that desp'rit time. an' I'm
afraid bistory is to be repeated," and he began
blowing on his finger ends, at the same time
turning around to see what effect was being
produced by the recital.

Finding himself alone, he said:

"All right; I can stand it if they can. I was
only tellin' the story that they might know a
little of the history of their own country; but,
if they don't want to hear it, they needn't. If
they prefer to remain as ignorant as the beasts
of the field, it ain'

AN IRISH BARONET.

London, July 8.—To-day we are talking of

This young fellow's grandfather was the first Baronet, so created for the bloody part he took in the horrors which followed the Irish insurrection of '98. He was known as "Hanging" Fitzgerald. He stalked through the country, shozing, hanging, and flogging men, women, and children, whom he chose to suspect of "disloyalty." The pitch-cap, the triangle, and the lash were a part of his traveling equipment.

One day an old woman actually knelt in the blood of her two sous, whom "Magistrate" Fitzgerald had shot dead at their own door, and, lifting her hands to Heaven, "cursed him" to the third generation, and prophesied a death of disgrace to all his race. Twenty-five years later the first object of this malediction died by his own hand; ten years ago his son cut his throat; the young Baronet now in jail is the last of the line.

Cincinnati Correspondence New York World.

Jewish society here, which was much exer cised recently over the elopement and clandes-tine marriage of Miss Helen Wise to Mr. J. H. tine marriage of Miss Helen Wise to Mr. J. H. Malony, an Irishman and an Episcopalian, is now equally interested in the return of the mewly-married couple and their reconciliation with the young lady's family. Miss Wise, it will be remembered, is the daughter of the Rev. Isaac M. Wise, the emiment rabbi, editor of the American Israesite of this city, and author of "The Origin of Christianity" and other religious works. Miss Wise met Mr. Malony about two years ago; he was introduced at the rabbi's house by young Leo Wise, the rabbi's son, and at once fell in love with Miss Helen. Dr. Wise forbade the match on account of the difference of religion, and requested Mr. Malony to discontinue his visits to the house. Mr. Malony did so, but kept up an uninterrupted correspondence with the young lady in the meanwhile,—a correspondence which resulted four weeks ago in her leaving her father's residence and accompanying her lover to the house of a Unitarian minister, where they were duly married.

On nearing the news, Dr. Wise disowned nis daughter, and forbade her ever to see him again. It was the opinion of friends of the family, however, that the irate father would relent sooner or later, and the result has verified this prediction. On Friday evening last,—the eve of the Jewish Sabbath,—Dr. Wise sent for Mrs. Malony, and, after a very bathetic scene, forgave her for the step she had taken, and sent for her husband. Mr. Malony obeyed the summons, and he and his wife passed the evening at the rabbi's house, the reconciliation being made complete. With the example set by her own family, Mrs. Malony is now, of course, welcome again into Jewish society, the nine days' wonder is at an end, and the awkward Malony, an Irishman and an Episcopalian, is

welcome again into Jewish society, the nine days' wonder is at an end, and the awkward possibilities of the future are left to take care of themselves.

WHAT HE GOT. "Now, Leander, my dear, I want you to be sure and not forget these few things when you come down to-night," says the young wife, just before the kiss and "good-by," at the summernotel, in the morning, as the gentlemen were

starting for the city.
"Certainly not, my love."
And this is the way the list ran:
1. Two yards of biue barege.

And this is the way the list ran:

1. Two yards of blue barege.

2. Two yards of Hamburg edgings.

3. My new braid from the hair-store.

4. Haif a dollar's worth of nainsook.

5. Box pearl-powder from my upper drawer.

6. "Modern Minister," from Loring's Eibrary.

Arriving in town, he forgot all about the list till late in the afternoon, and then couldn't find it in any of his pockets; but hadn't he read it over, and didn't ne recollect it all? Of course he did, and this is what he brought home to his expectant wife:

he did, and this is what he brought home to his expectant wife:

1. Two heads of blue cabbage.

2. Three yards handsome netting (mosquito).

3. Some blue braid.

4. Half a dollar's worth of canned soup.

5. Box of seidlitz-powders and pair of drawers.

6. Loring said he hadn't got any such book as "The Mur and Canister" in the library Exclamation on receiving the above, "O Leander, Leander, you must have been dining at that horrid club again, or you couldn't have made such a mistake."

QUIPS. A hanging garden—A jail-yard.

New Jersey has a millionaire barber. He never ap. a except to whisper "Next." and had been known to tell a man that his hair did not need to be cut.

It is becoming more and more evident every day that an iron-clad war vessel would make an excellent sinker for a fishing-line.

Among all the abuses which Cassius inflicted
on his whilom friend Brutus, he did not threaten
to set his dog on him. For did not Brutus say,
"There is no terrier, Cassius, in your threats"!

"There is no terrier, Cassius, in your threats";
Lawn-tennis has become the fashionable game in England. Young men who have been thrown into brain-fever by the severe mental effort required to excel in croquet can play lawn-tennis without fear of injury.

A political speaker accused a rival of "unfathomable meanness," and then, rising to the occasion said: "I warn him not to persist in his disgraceful course, or he'll find that two of us can play at that game!"

Acting up to his principles—Gentleman:
"Why, man, you've swallowed half a cork in
that whisky!" Extra hand—" All right, sor;
I'm contint. I'v larned to take iverything in
the spirit in which it is offered."

A Stock Pro-

A Stock-Exchange bear is described as a per-son who sells what he has not got; a bull as a man who buys what he cannot pay for; and "financing" as "buying shares by a man who doesn't want them from one who has none to There are two brothers on West Hill who look so much alike they cannot tell each other apart; and one day last week, when John was raging like a volcano with the toothache, Henry went down to Dr. Wilson and had six teeth

A new clerk in a drug-store was discharged the other day because he didn't know how to look wise, golf his eyes, and say "75 cents" without turning red in the face as he handtd out a little powder that had cost the concera about two cents and a fraction. Emotion and business don't jungle.—Cincinnati Breakfust Table.

business don't jingle.—Cincinnati Breakfust Table.

Two newsboys on Pennsylvania avenue, approaching Seventh street. The smaller boy "stuck" with abundle of papers. Thelarger boy. a cadaverous wretch, who had "sold out," with inverted cheek and manipulating digits, busy extracting the last atom of moisture from an orange. Small N. B.—"Now, see here, Fluffy, you just hand over that 'ere orange; the bargain was that you was to suck to Seventh street." Fluffy (throwing the remains, that looked as if a massodom had stepped on it, to his pard)—"Take the derued thing; there and the judge in it, no how. Suck your own orange."—Washington Post.

AT FIFTEEN PACES.

How a Couple of Cincinnati Bloods Settled

Concinnati Enquirer, July 21.

Early on the morning of the Fourth of July, while the more staid citizens were still enjoying their morning slumbers, and only the small boy whose thoughts on that day run to fire-crackers and toy-pistols was yet upon the streets, a car-riage, containing four young men well known in the East End, was driven hurriedly up Broad-way, out on the road toward Mt. Lookout, and way, out on the road toward int. Bookola, and a little beyond that beautiful suburb disappeared in the thick woods. A few minutes later there were heard two pistol-shots from the thicket where they had disappeared, and then the carriage with the same party, one of them wounded and bleeding, emerged and was driven

That was all there was of it to the ordinary beholder, but to those in the carriage it meant beholder, but to those in the carriage it meant a duel, a real, genuine duet, with seconds and pistols, and powder and ball,—so genuine that one of the principals had come from the did of honor "wounded from his antagonist's shot. The parties in this very interesting affair are two young men well known in the East End, Dr. William Aubery, son of the well-known Fourth street artist of that name, and Herr Adolph Flumer, late of Germany, but now connected with the Cincinnati brass-works. Dr. Aubery, who reades with his father at 461 Broadway, is very well known, and very popular in the city, a leader of a church choir in Mount Aubura, very handsome, and of pleasant address, and as a result a great favorite with, the ladies of his acquaintance. Herr Flumer, whose name is given in the directory as "Flume," is described as a bright young fellow, a German student, with all the ideas peculiar to his early schooling, and also fond of the society of ladies. His residence is near that of Aubery, No. 463 Broadway, but a door further up the street. The seconds were a pair or well-known young men, also residents of the immediate neighborhood.

The young lady in the case, for there was one, of course, is a daughter of Mr. C. Floto, of the business house of Traber & Aubery, No. 5 Public Landing. Mr. Floto also resides on Broadway, a couple of doors below Dr. Aubery's home, and is the happy Lather of two charming daughters, whose beauty and intelligence ren-

daughters, whose beauty and intelligence render them exceedingly popular in their circle of social acquaintances. Between these and Dr. Aubery and Herr Flumer there had existed a warm friendship, baturally growing out of their near residence and family and society relations, until both had become frequent visitors at the bouse, one paving his addresses to the elder daughter, and the other to the younger. They are described as beautiful blondes of the purest type, with luxuriant golden hair, large blue eves, petite figures, and general favorites with their acquaintances everywhere. their acquaintances everywhere.

The cause of the duel is not definitely stated by the young men themselves, they having mutually agreed to suppress details of their quarrel from even their most intimate friends, the seconds who accompanied them upon the field of honor. It is understood, however, that it grew out of some remarks accidentally dropped regarding one of the young fadies, evidently with no intentional disrespect, but which to the heated imagnation of the lover was construed into an offeuseq. This led to some dispute, which grew in magnitude and violence, until at length the challenge was given by young Flumer, and, after some hesitation, accepted by the Doctor, who, being of French extraction and a crack shot with the pistol, was not especially averse to a little amusement of this sort. The challenge in this case does not seem to have been sent by a "mutual friend," but to have been sent by a "mutual friend," but to have been personally served by the challenger, probably in the neat of altercation, but had practically the same effect as though served in the usual manner.

The weapons chosen were Colt's six-shooting pistols, No. 32 calibre, of the cartridge-loading sort, Aubery's second having first proposed the old-fashioned navy pistols, which load with paper cartridges and caps, which were refused by Flumer. An unsuccessful effort was made to obtain dueling pistols, after which the Colt's revolvers were taken. For several days before the duel occurred the principals were engaged heir acquaintances everywhere.

The cause of the duel is not definitely stated

Finder. An unsuccessful effort was made to obtain dueling pistols, after which the Colt's revolvers were taken. For several days before the duel occurred the principals were engaged in practice with their new weapons. Aubery is an excellent shot, and it was believed would be able to lay out his antagonist very readily when the time came, Flumer not distinguishing himself very prominently in the "practice games." The pistols had been purchased especially for the purpose of one of the leading gun dealers in the city, and were considered of the best.

Everything being arranged, the parties on the morning of the fourth bade adien to their friends, the lovers having taken an affectionate farewell of their sweethearts on the preceding evening, the trouble, its causes, and promised result being known to them, and they straggling earnestly, be it said to their credit, to prevent the promised hostilities taking place. A double-seated carriage had been provided for the seconds, and the whole party, to avoid suspicion, rode out to the battle-field together, the principals occupying a seat together on the way. No surgeon was taken with the party, both the seconds having considerable surgical knowledge. Proces, plasters, bandages, lint, and principals occupying a seat together on the way. No surreon was taken with the party, both the seconds having considerable surgical knowledge. Probes plasters, bandages, lint, and everything necessary to use "in case anything should occur," were taken along, and every precaution possible taken. To the very few who were in the secret of the proposed duel there had been distributed word that the "affair" would occur near Latonia Springs House, back of Covington, and, they having thus been thrown off the true scent, the party managed to get out of town without molestation. They drove rapidly to Mount Lookout, and taking the road toward Oakley turned off about half way between those piaces, taking a "mud road" into the thick woods of that section. On the way the carriage stuck in the mud, but was finally pulled out, and a spot near by, well shaded and out of sight of all passers-by or dwellers of that section, was selected. Dr. Aubery's second half avored a distance of ten paces, but Flumer objected to so short range, saying that both would surely be killed. Flumer favored twenty paces, out the other party would not hear to it, and finally they compromised on fitteen. After the ground had been measured off and everything made ready, the seconds of both parties, still hoping to arrest bloodshed, urged that they fire into the sir, and thus, while healing their wounded "howh," prevent personal mutilation. This Flumer, however, refused to dd, giving notice that he would not do so even should his antagonist to it. This was the most earnest display of feeling that had yet been seen, and the aliafi began time to grow more excition, and to look as though it could not be averted.

Then the combatants tossed up for the right of first shot, Dr. Aubery winning. This definitely settled the result had Aubery been so minded, for he is counted a dead ahot, and at the distance of fitteen paces would have had nothing, but

quietly took his stand and awaited the signal for firing. As they took their positions each gave directions to his second as to the disposal of his effects, etc. in case of death. "Then the second counted slowly, one, two, three. The handkerchief dropped, and Dr. Aubery raised his pistol high above: the head of his opponent and fired in the air. Thus showing his generous and noble spirit and aversion to bloodsned, even at the risk of his own life, for Flumer had already stated that he would not fire in the air even if his antagonist should do so. Next came Flumer's turn to fire, and as he raised his pistol he pointed it full at the breast of Aubery, who stood firm, slightry pale, but unflinching in the face of death. As the handkerchief fell, however, Flumer's minu seemed to sundenly change, and exclaiming, "In the leg," he lowered his aim and fired, the ball striking the Doctor's second rushed forward and caught him in his arms, supporting him to a seat on a hillock near by. After a hurried consultation the fint and bandagase were applied, the antagonists then shook hands, and pronounced themselves satisfied. The wounded man was helped into the carriage, and the party drove back to the city, repairing as soon as possiole to the bome of the young laddes in question, where the mutual reconciliation was announced and sealed, and the entire party proceeded to pend a happy Fourth of July together, and have since continued a happy quartette, while the seconds congratulate themselves, and only wish there were four girls in that family instead of two. Dr. Aubery is rapidly recovering.

J. NORMAN LOCKYER. The Eminent English Astronomer Comes to

The Eminent English Astronomer Comes to
America to See the Eclipse.
New Fork Tribune, July 19.
The steamship Baltic passed through the
Narrows last evening. Among the passengers
were Mr. J. Norman Lockyer, the celebrated
English astronomer, and editor of the scientific
weekly, Nature; and Mr. W. Fraser Rea, of the London press. The object of their visit at this time is to witness the coming solar celipse, so near at hand that they will find it necessary to depart for Denver by the Pennsylvania Rails depart for Denver by the Pennsylvania Railroad at 7 o'clock this evening. This is Mr. Lockyer's first visit to America, a visit which would have been postponed owing to a bereavement, if his scientific ardor would have permitted him to forego the special opportunities for solar observations which this eclipse is expected to 'afford. As it is, his stay will be limited to two months.

Mr. Lockyer, who is a Fellow of the Royal Society and Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, has his own private observatory at his residence in Kensington, and for ten years has led the English astronomical expeditions. The remainder of the British party preceded him a week ago, on the Britishing, and consists of Dr. Schuster, leader of the eclipse party to Siam in 1855; Prof. Sharpe, F. R. S., of the Yorkshire College of Science; and Mr. Penrose, a devoted student of science, and at present "Surveyor of St. Paul's," an office formerly beld by Sir Christopher Wren, and one or two assistants. Mr. Fraser Rea, well known by his recent books, "Columbia and Canada," and "Westward by Rail," and other works, including his translation of M. Taine's "English Notes," is a literary associate of Mr. Lockyer, and, in accompanying the party, will gather material for several letters and for an additional chapter to his "Columbia and Canada." This expedition is private, and at their individual expense, the British Government not being directly concerned. They hope to join one of the several American expeditions, but which one has not yet been determined.

Mr. Lockyer said his present purpose was to go straignt to Denver and open communication at 7 o'clock this evening. This is Mr. Lockyer's

mined.

Mr. Lockyer said his present purpose was to go straignt to Denver and open communication with the American parties. He had already been in communication with Dr. Youmans and Mr. Rutherford, in the hope of being able to get Mr. Rutherford, in the hope of being able to get some photographic assistance for his observations. He had brought over some of the new collodion prepared by Cant. Abney, which, with good luck, would enable them to obtain a photograph of the red end of the solar spectrum for the first time during an eclipse. But independently of that, his special work, he said, was to compare the solar corona at the minimum sun spot period with the corona at the minimum sun spot period, the latter being observed by him in India in 1871. He wishes, further, to see if it is possible to trace in the outer corona any indications of

of the spectroscope, which apolies Mr. Ruther-ford's diffraction gratings for the first time. He entertains the greatest hopes of the success of an application of these gratings. He had communicated to Prof. Newcomb and others a plan for using the gratings, and hoped it would be adopted by them. He could not apply the gratings himself, being without an equatorial telescope.

ratings himself. being without an equatorial telescope.

As a general result of observations of this celiose he thinks that astronomers will know much more about the sun's atmosphere, both as to its changes at maximum and minimum periods of solar activity and as so its chemical constituents. When he went to India in 1871, the totality, or length of time for observations, was 120 seconds. This time the totality will be 170 seconds, an advantage of more than a third in point of time. In India the greatest height at which the observations were taken was 7,000 feet. He supposes that higher altitudes will be found available in Colorado. The best observations are obtained in a rarefied atmosphere, and the more rare the atmosphere the lesser will be the terrestrial corona, which is always superposed upon the solar corona. This two-faced nature of the corona was shown by Dr. Gould's observations in 1850. Mr. Lockyer is provided with Hayden's man of the survey of the forty-uninth parallel, which he calls the finest geological maps obtainable.

SOUTH HAVEN, MICH.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

South Haven, Mich. July 20.—South Haven is an enterprising, growing village of about 2,500 inhabitants. It is situated on the shore of Lake Michigan, at the mouth of Black River, eighty miles from Chicago, and forty miles diectly west of Kalamazeo. It has an excellent miles each way, it annually ships a vast amount of fruit, and other farm-produce, to Chicago of fruit, and other larm-broduce, to Chearo and other Lake-cities. Every variety of mer-cantile trade is ably represented by wide-awake, thrifty dealers; and, as a consequence, the place enjoys a very extensive country-trade It is situated in the centre of the celebrated Michigan Fruit-Region, and it is from here that Chicago receives some of its finest peaches and small fruits.

Chicago receives some of its linest peaches and small fruits.

Fruit-growing is made a science here. The South Haven Pomological Society meets regularly every Monday evening, when practical questions appertaining to Pomology are talked over and discussed. The closest attention is paid to every detail of the business, from the pianting of the trees to the maturing and harvesting of the fruit. The ground in the orchards is as carefully cultivatea as in the corn-fields of the most thorough filinois farmers; and the trees are carefully sutted, and the first attack of insect-pests or of disease meets with vigorous protective measures. The result of all this care and attention is, that the orchards hereabouts are healthy and vigorous, and their owners prosperous, notwithstanding the "hard times" that are bearing down so heavily upon the people in many places. and their owners prosperous, notwithstanding the "hard times" that are bearing down so heavily upon the people in many places.

In view of the depression that pervades the real-estate market throushout the country generally, the prices for which land is selling here is really astonishing. As an illustration of the prevaiing prices, I will give an incident that came to my notice this week. A Chicago gentieman who has visited Florida, and several other places, in search of a destrable location to engage in truit-culture, without success, came over to South Haven last Monday. I met him on the steamer Monday shorting, just before he landed, and I plainly saw from his conversation that he was not inclined to believe anything that anybody told him concerning the place, and that he had no great expectations of being suited. I met him again in the evening. He had appent the day traveling among the beautiful orchards to the northward of the town. He informed me that he was much pleased with the place,—much better than he expected to be when he came. He has since offered \$500 per acre for five acres, about three miles out of town, which is consensus, which offer was refused,—its owner holding it at \$600 per acre. The land in question is entirely destitute of buildings, and has upon it only a young peach-orchard that has not yet come into bearing. This is a fair sample of the way good peach-land,—in a fair state of cultivation, is selling here. The man who wishes to hew a peach-orchard out of a plece of wild land can of course, find opporstate of cultivation, is selling here. The man who wishes to hew a peach-orchard out, of a piece of wild iaud can. Of course, find opportunity to do so at a much less figure.

The present prospects for the coming peach-harvest are of the most encouraging description. The orchards, so far as I have observed

(and I have traveled among them for a distance of nine miles from the village), are hanging full of fruit,—so full, in fact, that a vast amount of labor has been necessary in "thinning." The crop not only promises to be abundant, but of a very fine quality.

THE POTTERITES.

How the Louisiana Sub-Committee Are Operating.

Disnosted to Cincinnati Gasette.

NEW ORLEANS, July 21.—The investigation develops the Democratic game with Secretary Sherman. Potter's Committee refuses the witnesses with which to prove intimidation. Potter's Sub-Committee resolves itself into an inquisition for the examination of the same witnesses in part regarding previous affidavits. The witnesses show themselves as hopeiessly demornlized. They expect the National as well as State Government to be Democratic, and see as State Government to be Democratic, and see no prospective protection. They must, like Weber, place themselves right before the people, and are, in fact, completely cowed and intimidated. The Democrats, too are running a regular corruption bureau; are using money freely, and, take it all in all, have the witnesses completely in hand. The testimony of one is the testimony of all, in general repudiation of affidavits and statements before the Howe Committee. It falls simply in that, merely denying, it offsets nothing advanced by the Republicans, land stands, at best, as self-confessed perjury. The witnesses vesterday have decided the action of the Sub-Committee.

T. W. Dalton, kicked down stairs as a Republican buildozer the day before, and presumably properly converted, gave the lie to everything ever said or done before. He was regularly elected Sheriff of West Felicana; was never allowed to serve; was visited by the Regulators, seriously threatened, and forced to leave the parish. His affidavits, and subsequent statements before Howe's Committee, in detail, and identifying various parties, he now in effect republiates.

Amy Mitchell whose husband was brutally murdered before her eyes, now denies all knowledge of the particulars and parties, and salve and salve as State Government to be Democratic, and see

dentifying various parties, he now in effect republistes.

Amy Mitchell whose husband was brutally murdered before her eyes, now denies all knowledge of the particulars and parties, and says her replies before Howe's Committee were put in her mouth. Riley Norfliss, the colored Babits preacher, gives testimony that shows still worse. Placed bestride a mule, a rope about his neck, and strung over a lind, he was made to swear to join the neighboring Democratic Club. His statements by affidavit, more particularly before Howe's Committee, were given with intelligence and positiveness of detail, and attracted much attention. He now, a regularly ordained minister, comes up and denies the whole; says his affidavit was wholly for political effect, and, worse than this, even denies ever making the statements appearing in the Senate report. The effect of all this may be readily imagined. The Democrats, feeling secure in the management of their witnesses, and openly defiant of consequences, are ready to meet the issues as presented by Secretary Sherman. The majority of the Sub-Committee vesterday decided to accede to the Secretary's demands in the matter of subpenas for his witnesses. The Hon. John Ray, as counsel, was officially notified to that effect. He replies, in substance, on Monday, that, inasmuch as the Committee have so long delayed action, he has been compelled to adoot a line of polucy omitting the question of intimidation, and must consult with Secretary Sherman before changing his course. The public will see and appreciate the position. Sherman's principal witnesses are far more effectually intimidated than ever before, and are compeletely in Democratic hands. The Democratic have so far had the full burden of the testimony. They propose to shift it upon the shoulders of Secretary Sherman, and break him down under the load. One strange feature is that of a prominent New York journalist, in seeming charge as Democratic counsel. Another is that of a Government Special Agent acting in seeming concert.

our own airres. Who on Saturday morning said after the state of the court of the co binds itself to return them as soon as copies can be made. This material is to be printed in pamphlet form for preservation, and copies of the pamphlets are to be stored in nineteen dif-ferent houses in order to insure the safety of the data.

Banks, Their Issue and Amount of Cap-ital. Mr. Samuel F. Cooper, United States Consul Mr. Samuel F. Cooper, United States Consulat Glasgow, transmits to the Decartment of State a report on trade in Scotland, from which the following extracts have been made: "Wages are steadily declining. Laborers receive from 50 to 75 cents a day; miners, 8 to 12 cents an hour; mechanics, \$7 a week; printers, \$8. On railways, conductors are paid \$5 to \$6 a week; switch-tenders, \$5; engine-drivers, 10 to 14 cents an hour; firemen, 6 to 8 cents an hour. The cost of living is about the same as in the United States. Whisky is considered a necessity, though it costs about 300 per cent more in Scotland than in the United States. Beer is comparatively cheap.

There are eleven banks in Scotland, with their branches, under special charters; capital, \$50,000.000; circulation, \$29,000,000; denosits, \$342,000,000.000; circulation, \$29,000,000; denosits, \$342,000,000.000; gold held, \$17,000,000; silver, \$3,000,000,000. The circulation of each bank is unrestricted. It is only required to redeem its issues in coin, and to hold a certain proportion of coin in reserve. Only about 5 per cent of the currency is coin, four-fifths of which is silver. Paper is universally preferred to coin, which is never called for except for special uses. Laborers are paid in silver, which is preferred because of its smaller denominations. A pound note is the smallest issued.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCES OFFICES IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS parons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the sum price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays.

Twenty-second-st. Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009
West Madison-st. near Western-Attoner, etc., 1009
West Madison-st. near Western-Attoner, etc., 1009
West Madison-st. near Western-Attoner,
HOUSE THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1
Blue Island-av., corner of Haisted-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweier, Newsdealer, and Fancy
Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln. a R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 MISCELLANEOUS.

A three-line advertisement inserted in this column turing neet days for 50 cents; each additional line the tents. On Sunday 20 cents a line is charged. 7 word FIDELITY AND STATE SAVINGS BANK-BOOKS
And city warrants taken in exchange for pianos
and furniture. R. T. MARTIN, 265 and 267 State-st.

HANDSOME LADIES SHOULD NOT PERMIT their faces to be disfigured by growth of black bairs; gents should have hands free from bairy growth. My Depliatory does this without injury; \$1 by mail; J. H. WATKINS, Peorls, Ill. hairs; gents should have hands without injury; is by mail. J. H. WATKINS. Peoris. Ill.

DERSONS ADVERTISED FOR — TO PATRICK Blake, formerly of Balinamions. Waterford, Ireland, and brother of Andrew Blake, iss., of Waterford, Ireland, and brother of Andrew Blake, isse of Parramatia, in the British Colony of New South Wales, of ideceased, to his widow, or children, if any, their heirs, executors, or administrators, respectively:

In accordance with directions given by the will of the above-named Andrew Blake, deceased, the Executors thereof, viz.; the Honorable John Blaxiand, Vincent Wanostrott Giblia, and Thomas Casiell, Esquires, of Sydney, in the Colony aforessid, have directed this advertisement to be published for the purpose of discovering the said Patrick Blake. If still alive, or, if dead, his widow or children, or their representatives, while have interests under the will of the said Andrew Blake, deceased.

Any information respecting the said Patrick Blake, and will soon appear in the ALLEN, Solicitors for the Exatate of the late, Andrew Blake, 124 Elizabeth-st., Sydney.

DETERUS. A BOOK WRITTEN BY THE HAND OF Good, in abow in press, and will soon appear in the English and German languages. "Anti-Curist." One Missish and German languages. "Anti-Curist." One Agree of the Allens of the State-them, studied on the preferred. Paris kild Giove bepon, 94 State-th.

WANTED—AN ELEVATOR SUITABLE FOR A groover business for cash; must be cheap.

WANTED-AN RLEVATOR SUITABLE FOR A grocery business for cash; must be cheap. Call at 1265 Wentworth-av. HOUSEHOLD GOODS WE ARE POICING SALES IN THE FURNITURE department. Having some one parior shad chamber furniture, sought at greatly reduced prices. We are giving buyers the benefit of our advantages. Full suits, 15h, quiward; easy chairs, fancy chairs, lounges, bedstereds, tables for libraries and pariors, odd pieces, at your own prices. R. T. MARTIN, 265 and 267 State street.

FOR SALE. FOR SALE-TWO WHITE POODLE PUPS, THREE months old. Apply at 62 Frey-st.

FOR SALE-BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERSHIP.

Address C. N. Tribuse office.

POR SALE—sion WILL BUY A BRAUTIPUL LOT one block from depot at Lagrangs. 7 miles from bicame Sid down and S monthly; cheases property in market, and shown free; abstract free; railroad fare locenta. If A BROWN, 152 Lawlie-et., Room 1. TO RENT_HOUSES.

TO RENT-338 ADAMS-ST.-TEN-ROOM HOUSE, all conveniences, large lot, good bara; all in face order. SPEAR & DRIVER, 119 Labalte-st. Order. SPEAR & DRIVER, 116 LASSIE-St.

TO RENT-HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE on West Wanington-st., eart of Union Park, surrounded by fine grounds, all in best condition; will only rent to responsible private family. Address A E. Tribune office.

South Side.

TO RENT-FRAME HOUSE NO. 200 MICHIGAN-av.; gax furnace, hot water, and bath; in perfect order: CSO per month. WALTER MATTOCKS, No. 40 Dearborns. TO RENT-CHEAP-BRICK HOUSE 11:7 PRAIRIE-av; all modern improvements. Apply to J. N. BARKER, 122 Lassile-st.

TO RENT-THE DESIRABLE TWO-STORY AND basement marble-front house No. 208 Krle-st., newly painted and calcimined throughout. WALTER MATTOCKS, 40 Dearborn-st. TO RENT-ROOMS.

South Sides
TO RENT-NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS.

APply at 115 East Handolph-st., Room 30. TO HENT_STORES, OFFICES, &c. TO RENT.-STORE 19 LAKE-ST., 22x170 FERT. a stories and basement, steam clevator, steam heat; rent low. Apply to C. A. SPRING. JR., Room 4

Ecaper Block
TO RENT-AN IRON-FRONT BRICK STORE, 22
Tect by so, in the live town of Nashus, Chickanav
County, ia. Apply to C. A. GREELEY, Nashua, Is. TO RENT-AN OFFICE OF FOUR APARTMENTS in a business place, on account of leaving; \$8 per month; with partitions carpets, etc., \$50. Address C. 38, Tribune office.

WANTED TO BENT.

WANTED-TO HENT-BY A SINGLE ORNTLE-man, a turnished room (south or east front) in a private family, with or without board; musi be on the South Side. C 31, Tribune office.

private family, with or without board; must be on the South Side. C 31, Tribune office.

LOST AND POUNTS.

IF ANY ONE WILL RETURN TO OWNER AT 61 Wells-81, a memorandum cheque and bank-book on First National Bank of Chiesayo, and other papers, will be liberally rewarded and no questions asked. J. P. MILLER, 61 Weils-81.

OST—ON THE 22D, A RRIGHT BAY MARK.
Labou 15% hands high: has sore back. A liberal reward will be raid for information which will lead to her recovery. Will.OUGHBY, HILL & CO., corner Clark and haddson-sis.

OST—OR RAN AWAY—A GRAYISE. SMALL Cow, with found horrs, from No. C3 Michiganav. A sultable reward will be given for her return.

LOST—ON ARCHIER—AV., BETWEEN HALSTED and State-sis, a cash records book. Will pap a reward to the finder. M. GOODMAN, 4100 Halsted-si., Stock-Tards.

LOST—FROM EAST TWELFTH-ST., NO. 77, ONE weighing ten hundred; scar on each side of his wethers; cocked halked believed will be will pap a reward to the finder. M. GOODMAN, 4100 Halsted-si., Stock-Tards.

LOST—ON SUNDAY MORNING AT NORTH KV—L anston—a bay horse—black mane and tait; swamp under right fore leg; a place of rope around his neck. Any information of the above will be thankfully received by L. ROSS, 214 West Rife-si.

OST—625 WILL RE PAID, AND NO QUESTIONS.

ceived by L. ROSS, 214 West Erie st.

OST—825 WILL BE PAID, AND NO QUESTIONS Laked, for the reture of a lady's waten, tustingcase, with monogram E. G. J., to W. J. FABIAN, Room 63, 116 Washington-st.

STRAYED—TWO STRAY COWS CAN BE FOUND at 571 West Washington-st.

TAKEN UP—GRAY HORSE AND BAY MARE, 228

BOARDING AND LODGING.

North Side.

5 AND 7 NORTH CLARK-SI.—BOARD FOR LAdies or gentlemen, Si to 85 per week, with use of
piano and bath.

105 DEARBORN-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD,
a tront suite of rooms. References.

DOARD-A GENTLEMAN DESIRES BOARDING in a private family; state terms. Address C 32 Tribune office. Reference exchanged.

PINANOIAL. A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, A bonus, etc., at LAUNDERS' private effice, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1884.

NY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON INSIDE IMPROYED A city property; lowest possible rates. O. E. GLOVER, 71 Dearborn-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. Meney to loan on watches, dismonds, and valuables of every description at GOLD-SM(P's Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 90 Kast Madison-st. Established 1865. DENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FO Currency at the counting-room of the Irrenne.

Cill Ver. 25 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES

of \$10 in exchange for currency at counting-room of

Tribune Company.

PER CENT—MONET TO LOAN ON IMPROVED

farms in illinois. DEAN & PAYNE, General
Agents Northwesters Life Insurance Company. Chicago, corner Emoloiph and Desroom-ats.

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DRIG STORE FOR SALE—ONE OF THE OLDEST and best located in Des Moines, lows; story about \$5,000; in good shape; terms easy. For full particulars call at 14 State-st., or address F. D. BOOTH. Des Moines, lows.

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Cal, Tribune office.

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TANNERY FOR SALE OR TO RENT, RACINE, were well as the consecution of the conse

and Eric sis, and Milwankes av. Mrs. HITMAN.

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Wis.—Canacity, 16,000 apper hides a year, with
every convenience for doing the work, including a first
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bark'on hand, which will oc sold low to the party buy
ing or renting. The tannery will be sold at a great
bargain and on easy terms of payment. Apply to
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POR SALE-GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE OF planos this week: new planos from \$175 upward. Southeast corner State and Mouroe-sta., under Palmer House. FOR SALE—GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE OF organs at southeast corner State and Monroe-sta. under Palmer House.

FOR SALE—ONE GRAND PIANO, JUST AS GOOD In an new, at a great sacrifice for cash; can be seen at southeast corner State and Monroe-sta. Palmer House.

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NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS.
NEW SQUARE PIANOS.
NEW ORGAN To rent or for sale on installment plan. KIMBALL. Corner State and Adams at \$150 WILL BUT A HANDSOME ROSEWO plano; \$50 will have a good parlor organ.

MARTIS, 200 and 207 State at.

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HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION SALE. EXCHANGE AND REIVATE defer of horses, buggles, etc., daily at 102 m., at he Twelthest, thorse starking, 271 West Twelfshell on Fourth of the Committee of th

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED-CAN MAKE 85 PER DAY
Asciling my goods. Call as 1463 South State-46.

A GENTS WANTED-LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
A GENTS WANTED-LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
and desirable. Call to day from 6 to 6 p. m., Windsor House, 178 State-2. Reason St.

A three-line advertisement inserted in this buring mek days for 50 cents; each additiona cents. On Sunday 20 cents a line is charged. merage a line.

WANTED-FOUR BOTTOMERS ON MEN'S CALP boots, three on dogs boots, two on light kip boots, three on dogs boots, two on light kip boots, FORMAUGH, a TARDOK, 129 and 191 Rest. Taird-st., 85. Peal, Man.

WANTED-CARPENTERS FOR ROUGH WORK, near Corner Perk, Apply at 11:30a m. north-cast corner Franklin and Congress-sts. 1. TOMLINSON. WANTED-TWO CARPENTERS ON DOORS AND blinds. 779 Sooth Canal-st.

Ceachmen, Tennisters, &c.

WANTED—GOACHMAN—ONE WHO UNDERgenerally useful. Cail at 163 Franklin-st.

WANTED—COACHMAN IN PRIVATE FAMILY. unmarried: must be thoroughly capable, perfectly sober and furnish good reference. Address giving full particulars and wages expected, C 33. Tribune office.

Employment Agencies,
WANTED-500 RAILROAD LABORERS, SAWmill hands, ite and wood choppers for Missouri.
Michigan, and Wisconsin; free face, 50 facus hands for
Ringols, Christian & Co., 268 south Water-st.
WANTED-70 LEAVE THIS DAY WITH FOREman for the C., A & St. Louis S. R., in Missouri,
50 good railroad men; wages from \$1.40 to \$1.70 per
day; board, \$3 50 per work, Call early at 70 South
Canal-st. Fare is free. HAIGHT & KEMP. WANTED-RALEROAD LABORETS FOR MISweight with the second of the second o WAYTED-IMMEDIATRLY-SEVERAL BOARD-lag bosses for ruleved work; aso, laborers, stone-cutters, quarry hands, and tie-makers. Apply at once at 68 South Canal-st. W. H. McHUGH.

Miscellanceus.

WANTED-20 MORE TEÂMS TO WORK ON THE new race-track, adjoiting Coaseal Park; warea. B) cer day. D. H. FAAVIN, Contractor.

WANTED-A SALESMAN OF GOOD ADDERSS, to sell a stable article to the procept trade. To a man with experience, or one who is a live, coargetic chap, good wages will be paid. Address C. P. Tibbune.

WANTED-LABORRES AND CARPENTRIS AT new two tuning park, west of Central Park. States at from west end of Wastingtones. Half, States at from west end of Wastingtones. Half, States at the following to convey men to ground. F. J. SEXTON, Contractor.

WANTED-A BRIGHT AMERICAN BOY ADDUT in to 18 to 16 to 18 to 18

WANTED-A 9(00) GIRL ONE WHO IS A GOCY gook, washer, and frozer; good wages will be paid; German or Swede praierred. Apply at 1085 WANTED-AT 105 DEARBORN-AV., TWO GOOD girls; one to cook, and one to wash, fron, and belp.

WANTED-A GOOD GIRT: ONE WHO IS A good washer and froner; good washe will be paid; Swede or German preferred. L22 Indians-av.

WANTED-A GRIE TO DO HOUSEWORK WASH, from and cook; must come well recommended; wages \$2.50 per weel; Swede or German preferred. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Call at 1832 Indiana av idufarence. WANTED-GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work in a family of two; must be a good cook. Good wages to a good girl. Call corner Eistua-av. and Blacchawk-st. Blacchawk-st.

Wasted-Dining-Room Gigl. And Dissiwasher for South Chicago Rotes. Must be firstclass. call at Irving House, 226 Washington-st. WANTED-A FEMALE ORDER COOK. THOM-

WANTED-MILLINER-FRIEST-CLASS TRIMMER and forewoman in large city house; must have undoubted qualifications for the position. Address, for 2 days, C 22. Triouse onice. Seamstres

Conchinen, Tenusters, &&.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN AS
coachman and make himself generally useful
about the house; good reference. C \$2. Tribune. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A THOROUGH, Competent cook, laundress, or ceneral housework in small family. Good, reference. Picase apply at 224 SITUATION WANTED-BY A GERMAN GIRL AS cook, city or country. CM State at., up-stairs. Situation Wanted-By A Good, STRADY O girl to do second work. 773 West Kinzle-st.

NTUATION WANTED-BY A SCOTCH GIRL TO
COOK. Wash, and fron in a frei-class family. Good
references. 1268 South Haisted-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GIRL TO DO SECond work and sey, or assist with general housework. Call or address 221 Aberdeen-st. up-stairs. CITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO
general housework or cooking in a boarding-house;
best of city references. Call, for three days, at 125 best of city references. Call, for three days at 125 cilis-as.

SITUATION WANTSD—BY A RESPECTABLE of the do second work in a private family. Call as or address 225 Milwankee-as.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOM-best of references. Address mps Stake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, COMPETENT OF person to cook, or other work. Call, for two days, at 104 South Despisitions. Address mps Louisework in a small private family. Call at 488 Warren-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL or so can be considered at the control of t cral housework is a smail famility. 27 crosby-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED
girl to do general bousework in a smail private
family; best of references; please call or address 1304
Indiana-av.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO
general housework in a respectable family. Please
call for three days at 170 West Van Bursen-st.

CITUATIONS WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO
general housework in a respectable family. Please
call for three days at 170 West Van Bursen-st.

CITUATIONS WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO
person to do general housework in a sanail family;
incomplete the control of CITUATION WANTED—BY A CAPABLE GIBL. FOR kitchen or general housework; has eight years reference. Call for two days at 142 Twentleth-st. STITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do general housework in a small family or cooking in private family. Call at 375 Michigan-av., basement door.

TO degeneral housework in a small family or cooking in private family. Call at 376 Michigan-av., basement door.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMPONT on an invest and pastry cook; city or country: no postale. Call at 500 Mate-al.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL, TO DO cooking, washing and ironing, or laundry work in private family. State-al.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO do second work, or general housework in a small family. Call at 1436 Shurtleff-av., Jaird house south of Thirty-first-st.

Nursecs.

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Nursecs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED and treasworthy knglishwoman as nurse to wait on an invalid or clienty liddy, or children (not babiss); sews well; would travel; best references. Address M. A., Sarpents drug-store, Waban-av.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED of good Scandinavian or German femile help can be supplied at G. DUSK'S office, 172 North Halated-st.

Miscellameous

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS governess in a small family, to attend during day-lime only; can teach young children music and Anglish branches; would accept a salary or board for horself and mucheef in oxyment; can furnish highest references as to occid second accept a salary or board for horself and mucheef in oxyment; can furnish highest references as to occid second accept a salary or board for horself and mucheef in oxyment; can furnish highest references as to occid second occide a salary or board for horself and mucheef in oxyment; can furnish highest references as to occid second occide a salary or board for horself and mucheef in oxyment; can furnish highest references as to occid second occide a salary or board for horself and mucheef in oxyment; can furnish highest references as to occid second occide a context of the salary or board for horself and mucheef noxyment can furnish bighest references as to occid second occide

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TWO stores of the kind in Chicago.

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Hooley's Theatre-dolph street, between Clark and LaSall tement of Miss Clars Morris and the Union Squa re Company. Atternoon, "Pink Dominoes ing, "Miss Multon." McVicker's Theatre. street, between State and Dearborn. Du

SOCIETY MEETINGS BLANET LODGE. NO. 271. A., F. & A. M.—State minimulcation this (Wednesday) evening, at clock. Hall 76 Monroe-st. Visiting brethern cor-ulty invited. GEORGE GARDNER, W. M.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1878.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock E. ange yesterday closed at 994.

Ex-Senator TEUMBULL was at Atlanti City yesterday, in waiting as a witness be-fore the Porres Committee, and ex-Gov. PALMER is now on his way thither to serv in a similar capacity. The exact date of the quadroon ball which is to be gotten up onor of these distinguished arrivals not yet announced.

Secretary Schunz has affirmed the deci of the Land-Office Commissioner regardin the rights of settlers in the purchase and pre-emption of railroad lands. The Secretar holds that the lands remaining unsold three years after the completion of the railways siving grants from the Government are subject to pre-emption by settlers at the rate of \$1.25 per sere, the Government having the authority to make the sales through the land-offices, and to place the money to the credit of the railroad companies.

ill cease. Just now it is in Missouri that blic attention has been directed to the be ing weakness of the average Bourbo custodian of public moneys. State-Treasurer Gares is the object of considerable solicitude, owing to a painful suspicion that his bond is practically worthless, if not altogether inlid. What makes this matter peculiarly tressing is the very slim prospect that the will ever be able to recover more than half of the \$500,000 which the Treasurer de ited in the National Bank of the State of ari just five days before that institution "decided to suspend." There is an air of Democratic Treasurerness about the whole affair that is very discouraging to the tax-

nbus in State Convention and adopted a platform and nominated a full ticket of the State officers to be elected this fall. Sam Carr was the author of the platform, which reaffirms the declaration of principles adopted by the Nationals at Toledo last February, and demands that the Government shall print and circulate "full legal-tender money quate in volume for the distribution of its products, for the requirements of business, and for the payment of all interest-bearing bonds as fast as redeemable." The taxation of Government securities, the pas-sage of an Income-Tax law, the repeal of the mption act, and the abolition of convict labor in prisons are also among the things promised and demanded.

Although, as reported, the advance guard of the Austrian army has crossed the River Save, and entered upon Bosnian territory, there is still much opposition on the parof the Porte to the proposed unlimited occupation of that province. Turkey does not, after all, relish the idea of giving her European territory into the us prospect held out to her that her grip upon the principalities once loos ened can never be regained. The Austrian Government appears to have anticipated the present condition of affairs, and has take every precaution to secure the success of he taking. Heavy reinforcements will follow the troops selected for occupation and the army of invasion will be prepared to overcome any obstacle the unwilling Turk are disposed to place in its way.

The seaside sessions of the Porter Con mittee began yesterday at Atlantic City, with one Republican and three Democratic mem-bers, including Burnan, in attendance. The Dayrono, of Ohio, who visited New Orleans in 1876 as a member of the Morrison Committee, and who heard the story which Ax-DERSON told before his failure to get an of under the Haves Adr convinced him that TILDEN was ed out of the vote of Louisiana ntrast between Anderson's state ments then and the testimony he gave after he became convinced that it didn't pay to tell the truth was clearly presented in the evidence of Mr. DANFORD. At New Orleans rincipal developments of interest before ab-Committee were the obstacles which have been encountered by the Republican minority of the Committee in their efforts to secure the attendance of witnesses from the

Past St. Louis, which a short time str sowever, the authorities are arrayed against a non-political enemy—a railroad company a non-political enemy—a railroad con that wants to lay its track the the city so as to reach the big bridge. I and his cohorts, was | the rails to cast and to lay, the ti

sy which led to the bloodshed of a fer versy which led to the present rum-weeks since is renewed in the present rumpus, and the end is not yet, since road company declare their deter to renew operations to-day, and to resist with an increased force all attempts to hinder their work. Last evening, the Bowman and Widen factions get into another row, and in the melee several persons were wounded.

JAY COOKE as a bankrupt does not pan out such better than the average of bar and the army of creditors still view their dividends from afar off. The list of assets was a mighty one, including \$3,310,009 in bonds, shares, stocks, and mortgages con sidered good; \$3,930,018 in houses, lots lands, stores, bonds, water-powers, etc., all over the country, considered uncertain in appraisement; and the assets without appraisement swell the amount several millions more. These have been in the Trustee's hands for five years. Had the immense list of real estate been converted into cash four or five years ago, it would have brought a handsome sum, out of which some dividends might have been made ; but it ha been held all this time, with taxes and costs eating it up, and has been steadily depreciating. During the past five years one little dividend of 5 per cent has been paid, and now a very indefinite statement is made to the effect that the Northern Pacific bubble may yield 40 per cent, while as to the other assets, the Trustee has sug-gested a plan by which he will free himself from personal realizing, and unload the as them in with dividend scrip, and then realize other troubles, a gigantic ring has been or-ganized in Philadelphia to buy up claims at ruinous discount. What the creditors will do remains to be seen, but the prospects for the myriad of small ones are exceedingly poor. In touching off the panic, JAY COOKE did not wreck all his victims at once. It will be a long time before the full harvest of that disaster is reaped.

"HARD TIMES" AND THE RAILROADS. The revival of JAY COOKE's bankrupt affairs for the moment calls to mind one of the panic and the long era of depression that has followed. The collapse of Jay Cooke & Co. was merely a signal-a sort of an alarm-bell -that roused the country to an apprehension of what was coming. The history of what followed is too familiar and too disagreeable to dwell upon; we are still in the toils, after five years of depression and suffering, and people are still wondering what brought it all about. It wasn't merely a "loss of confidence," because it doesn't require five years for an intelligent people to recover from a fright. It wasn't altogether the depreciated condition of the currency, for the currency, though exerting a baleful influence on business pending the process of squeezing out the water, has for some time been practically at par with coin, and was worth 88 per cent at the time of the panic. It wasn't any deficiency in the amount of currency, because, ever since the panic, money has been more abundant and obtainable at lower rates than ever bebeen uttered about hard times, and in spite of the discussion that is constantly kept up, the one great cause is either overlooked alto gether or underestimated. "JAY COOKE's affairs recall it, for JAY COOKE was in the

railroad business.

During the four years of the War there was ample employment for all classes of people. A million men on one side were enion or more on the other. The remainde of the population was employed at high wages or large profits; money and specula tion were abnu dant, for the Government wa mortgaging the future and spending the proceeds at the rate of three millions day. The War ended in April, 1865, and the vast armies were theorem out of Government employment; more than this, immigration, which had dwindled down small during the War, revived, and fleets of ships were bringing foreigners to this country in search of employment by hundreds of thousands. There was no com plaint about lack of work or insufficient wages, -no hard times. Everything went for ward in a booming fashion; the armies from the battle-fields of the South, and the other vast armies from Europe pouring in upon us, found no difficulty in locating themselved satisfactorily. What became of all these people? What supported them? Why, we went on mortgaging the future for more money just as we had done during the War, and spent it just as lavishly. The Government was no longer the agent who negoti ated the funds; corporations stepped in and acted as distributing agents. The Government had borrowed some \$2,800,000,000 during five years. The corporations borrowed more than double that amount during the next eight years. Of the latter, the rail road companies were the most numerous, powerful, and hazardous. The latest statis tics show the railroad debt of the country to be nearly five billions (\$4,806,202,022), including stock, bonds, and floating indebted ess, or nearly double the highest figure the rement debt ever reached. More the half of this money was raised and expended within the period between the close of the War in '65, and the panic in '73, dating from JAY COOKE's collapse. During this period nearly forty thousand miles of railway was

The business of building railroads on grand scale is the largest manufacturing ousiness that can be conceived. It is exaggeration to say that, directly or indirect ly, railroad-building employed more than s million men during the period to which we refer. The great trans-continental route was pushed through with a rapidity altogether unparalleled, driving Indians and buffaloes before it. The Western States passed laws allowing cities, towns, and ounties to mortgage themselves to their the construction of new railroads, and the whole country was gridroned over with tracks. On the old roads single tracks were increased to double tracks, and double tracks to quadruple tracks; iron rails were taken up to give way to steel rails connections, extensions, and offshoots were provided in every direction. Along the line of the new roads the carpenter and builder ocomotive, and new towns sprung up like mushrooms in the night. All this was giving employment for the time being at high wages to tens of thousands. There were the machine and car shops to build; there were road-bed, deep cuts, fills, and tunnels to make, and the bridges to build; there were

manifold employments incident thereto. All this was one vast manufacturing interest, and money was pouring in from abroad to carry it on with unexampled vigor. There was no lack of employment then, no comlaint of low wages, no suffering from hard

standstill when the panic struck it. A general halt was called all along the line. The capitalists of Europe who had been so lavish and confident suddenly cut short the money-supply. They had suffered losses abroad, and began to tremble for their American in nay be said to have ceased as a great, national industry. Since 1873 it has consisted mainly of filling up gaps, and furnishing with termini the mass of railroads that begun and ended nowhere. But the general suspension of work, necessitated by the inability to raise any more money for unproduc-tive railroad-building, threw out of employ ment hundreds of thousands of men. furnaces were blown out, the mills shut down, work on new roads abandoned and the building of new towns indefinitely ostponed. During the years succeeding the virtual collapse of the great railroad in-dustry, the hundreds of thousands thereby thrown out of employment have been crowd ing against those employed in other pursuits and against each other, and they have broken the labor market and kept it down. Mean while, of course, other important influences have contributed to the general distress; but they have been cumulative, while the from the general collapse of railroad-building from which we have not yet recovered.

THE SOUTHERN NULLIFICATION SENTI-MENT.

The editor of the Louisville Courier-Jour-nal has been impelled to repudiate, in a mild-mannered way, the recent utterances of his former chief, JEFF DAVIS, and to make light of the "scare" which it conceives THE TRIBUNE to have experienced by reason of Davis' reappearance as the advo-cate of the doctrine of secession and alavery. After reciting a sort of prose lullaby, which is not at all in keeping with the gravity of the subject, the Courier-Journal proceeds to

the subject, the Courier-Journal proceeds to say:

JEFFERSON Davis is no longer a power in the land. He is an old man, migh on to three score and ten, if he's a day, and well worn. All that is left him is his right to utter the thoughts which rise within his mind and heart. If these are somewhat obsolete and eccentric, if they belong rather to a day that is gone, who shall grudge them to him? His course is over. His career is made up. Nothing is more natural than that he should defend the principle which signalized his greatest exploit. Considerably more than half the people of the United States did not believe the doctrine of secession to be vested in the States by the Constitution when the question was under discussion before the War. States, like Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, Texas, and Arkansas, repudiated the secession inca, asserting only the people's inallenable right of revolution. It is doubtful whether more than one State could have been carried out of the Union upon the cold theory of its constitutional right to secede. But whatever doubt had existed was settled by the War. The present generation of Southern men universally entertain the opinion that secession is not a right guaranteed by the Constitution. Neither do they believe it a valuable or useful principle in government.

It is undoubtedly very politic for the Wartenson school of politicians to treat the sub-

TERSON school of politicians to treat the sub-

ject of secession in this harmless way, be

cause they appreciate the importance of allaying all public apprehension in this country as to the prevalence of any such sentiment in the South. They know that the only hope the Democratic party has for success lies in convincing the people that it has no longer any sym pathy with the pernicious ideas that led to the Rebellion. We wish it were true that the Democratic party had abandoned its traditional dogma of State Sovereignty, of which ces. But Mr. WATTERSON'S reassurances e feeble in comparison with circumsta that signify to the contrary. An occasional whine from JEFF DAVIS as "a man without a country" might not mean much, but his periodical reappearance at the solicitation of a part of the Southern people; the attention which his utterances receive from the South in spite of his alleged personal unpopularity; the esponse which is heard from those nearer to ocrats of the South than he is,-al to keep alive the thoughts and ssnes of which he is the most conspic odiment. More than one paper at the South has had the temerity and frankness to approve all that JEFF DAVIS said recently, and o contend that the future welfare of the country depends upon a recognition of the State Sovereignty doctrine in the most literal ignificance of the term. Still other newspaper comments at the South have been to he effect that all Davis said was true enough and right enough, but "he hadn't ought 'e said it just at this time." But there are circumstances entirely disconnected with JEFF Davis' public reappearance which convey a warning of new dangers from the very sentinents he represents, and which Mr. WAT-TERSON cannot quiet with any "Bye-a-babyounting." It was the State Sovereignty sentiment that sought, by recent act of Con-gress, to abridge the President's constituional powers as Commander-in-Chief of the army. It was the same sentiment that enleavored to secure the passage of law depriving the United courts of the power of enforcing the collection of the United States internal revenue and of protecting United States officials from persecution in the State courts when they do their duty. The resistance of the "moonshiners" to the United States laws is another sign of the same tendency. The passage of laws in some of the Southern States which practically deprive the negroe of their political rights, and the organized efforts of the Democrats to the same end, are n thorough keeping with the spirit of JEFF Davis' harangues. The fact is only too evithat JEFF does not stand alone, s the Courier-Journal would have us believe, but that the predisposition to nullifi-cation is so general in the South as only to need the encouragement of doughface ac cession to power to manifest itself dangerously. It may not take the form of outright

n, but it will breed sedition and Cincinnati, having satisfactorily adjuste the beer question, has now commenced to wrestle with the gas question. Within the ast three months over 4,000 gas-metres have peen taken out and 20,000 oil lamps have been sold that are of a shape convenient to be placed upon gas fixtures. The Gas Company s growing very anxious, and gas-fitters are in distress. The Cincinnati Commercial, which so eloquently championed the cheap and denounced ice-water as dangerous, in its remarks upon the cheap light says:

The saving effected by the introduction of lamps is estimated at from 50 to 80 and 85 per cent. According to the estimates farmished to the Fire Commissioners (lamps are henceforth to be used in the engine-houses instead of gas), the saving is 75 per cent. One havingsee man whose care belle used.

With this change going on all round them, it has not yet occurred to the Gas Company that they might head off the lamp reform by educing the price of their gas.

CONCERNING COIN CONTRACTS. Some days ago we suggested that, even if hose who favor the issue of absolute paper crip should ever obtain the power Congress to pass a law carrying out their design, it would not be possible to compel pe sons to accept such money in exchange labor or goods, and that its use in paym of debts would be defeated by contracts uiring payment in coin. The practicability as well as the legality of enforcing contrs payable in coin dollars was questioned everal correspondents. The point espe ly made was, that, where there were several forms of "dollars" equally known to the law, and all equal before the law, a court of aw could not or would not enforce paym n any one kind of dollars to the exc of other legal dollars, even when such payment was stipulated by express contract. We showed, however, that these contracts had been common during and since the War, and that their validity had been sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States. The case from Oregon was a strong one. The Legislature of that State, after th passage of the Legal-Tender act, passed a law directing the collection of State ta oin, and their payment by the County Colectors into the State Treasury in coin. The Treasurer of Lane County tendered payment to the State Treasurer of the taxes in legal-tender paper, which was refused. The United States Supreme Court held that the State had full power to stipulate in what form of money the taxes should be paid, and gave judgment against the County Treasurer for the amount of the taxes in coin. A case involving the recognition of

ower of persons to bind themselves in makbased on the different kinds ing contracts and values of legal dollars has recently been decided by the Supreme Court. The con-

decided by the Supreme Court. The of tract read as follows:

N. Easton, Jan. 2, 1865.—Mr. ICHABOD QUIMBY agrees to furnish us, and we take from 15,000 dozen long shovel-handles, to be the best quality of timber and workmanship, the present year, the price to be (\$1.25) one lar and twenty-five census per dozen, basing price of gold goes up er down, then the price handles shall be advanced or reduced according but it is understood that no advance or reduct But it is understood that no advance or reduct of the price of gold of 25 per cent shall change price of handles unless it shall remain at the

Under this contract 15,000 dozen shovel andles were delivered within the time named in the contract, but the price of gold at the time of deliveries in May and Julyhad fallen from \$2.25 to \$1.31, \$1.36, and \$1.45. The construction of this contract was the question involved in the suit. The Court recognized the validity of the contract, which was to pay \$1.25 in currency (greenbacks) per dozen shovel-handles, greenback dollars being then worth 44} ents, gold selling at \$2.25, the price of the goods to rise or fall according to the value of the paper dollar in the coin dollar. The Court recognized that the price of the goods in paper was to be fixed by the value of the paper in gold,—the paper dollar and the gold dollar being equally a legal-tender for the payment of debts, and equally legal as "dollars." The decision also is a ju-dicial recognition that the legal-tender paper dollars had a depreciated value, and that, though the gold dollar was not in general circulation as money, it was a legal standard dollar by which the value of not in general circulation as money, it was a large part of the habitable globe. Unlegal standard dollar by which the value of the paper dollar, and of the payments made Greeks, the Italians are a "very interesting with the paper dollar, should be computed In this case the Court gave judgment that, while gold was at \$2.25, the goods were to be paid for at \$1.25 per dozen in greenbacks; if the price of gold declined more than 25 per cent, then, the value of the greenbac ncreasing, the price to be paid for the goods in greenbacks was to be reduced proportionally. In point of fact, taking the ru rice of gold at the times the handles were alivered, the prices to be paid for them, intead of being \$1.25 per dozen, were 721 cents, 75½ cents, and 80½ cents per dozen, and at these rates payment was directed to be made.

Here are several judicial recognitions of the power of citizens to bind each other by written contract to ignore the legal and statutory definition of dollars,—to erect for nemselves a standard of value by which the easure of paper dollars (though full legalenders) shall be adjusted according to the standard. This contract was in fact a contract payable in paper dollars, the value of the paper dollars to be ascertained by their value in exchange for coin dollars, and the Court gave judgment on this contract, recognizing the legality of computing the value one legal dollar by its value in exchange for

nother legal dollar. When the time comes that "flat money paper scrip which is declared to be dollars quiring no redemption-shall be made gal-tender, this kind of contracts, that nch money shall be good only for what it is worth in gold, or contracts expressly payable n coin, will of necessity becom ase in every form of business.

The forthcoming occupation of Bosn and Herzegovina by Austria, in accordan with the stipulations of the Treaty of Berlin has aroused a very decided feeling of disco tent on the part of Italy because no extension of territory was conceded to her, and has also aroused some, very stirring Republican demonstrations in Rome, Geneva Naples, Milan, Florence, Turin, and Venice, he burden of which is a demand for the nnexation of the Southern Tyrol, on the

ITALY'S COVETOUS GROWL.

esternmost limit of Austria, while from his sland home Garibald's voice is once more heard, after his long silence, urging the "men of Trieste" to "take to the mountins,"-which means to revolt against Aus tria,-Trieste, at the head of the Adriatic, being a neighbor to Italy on the southeast as south Tyrol is on the northwest, the two being separated by Venetia. Before considering the validity or grounds of this remarkable Italian claim, against

ushing which Austria has already given Italy sundry strong hints, some of the histor ical associations of the Tyrol and Trieste will be interesting. The Tyrol, from its natural Alpine configuration, is in reality an eastern continuation of Switzerland. The outlying States are Bavaria on the north, Wartemberg and Baden on the northwest, Switzerland on the west, and Italy on the onth and southeast. The Italian or Southern Tyrol, which pierces Italy like a wedge between Milan and Venice, is the portion setween Milan and Venezia Republicans, the coveted by the Italian Republicans, the provides of Trieste lying farther round to he southeast and for posite Venice. The Tyrol was ann

Austria in the fourteenth century by Duke RUDOLPH IV., but in 1490 was in MAXIMILIAN, afterwards Emperor of Germany. After some changes it was reunited with Austria in 1665. In 1805, the first Napozaon, contrary to the wishes of the people, transferred the country to Bavaria, which gave rise to a desperate in-surrection against Bavaria and France, headed by Andreas Horze, who for years defied and often defeated the allied armies of the two countries. They were ultimately overcome and Hopes was shot by order of Napoleon In 1814 Austria recovered the Northern Tyrol, but the Southern Tyrol, which Naro-LEON made an Italian province when he was King of Italy, did not revert to Austria until his final overthrow in 1815. A few years ago, the Southern Tyroleans endeavored by peaceful means to be recognized as Italians but failed; and in 1866, when Austria tran ferred Venetia to Napoleon III., who made it part of Italy, it was thought that the Sout Tyrol would be ceded also. When the expectation was not realized, GARIBALDI made an abortive attempt to take it by force but failed. Trieste, upon which GARIBALDI has once more cast longing eyes, is a part of the Austrian Littorale on the Adriatic, having an area of thirty-six square miles, and containing about 132,000 population,-the chief city, which is of the same name, being the principal scaport of Austria. Trieste has had varying fortunes. From the time of th Lombard invasion to 1381, it was mainly in possession of Italy. The peace of Turin in the latter year made it an independent city, and a year later it voluntarily submitted Austria. CHARLES VI. made it a free city in 1719, and in 1750 Maria Theresa made it a free port. In 1797 and 1805 it was taken by the French. From 1809 to 1814 it was in possession of the French province of Illyria, but from 1814 to 1849 remained attached to the Austrian Kingdom. It violen ly opposed Italy, and remained loyal during thereof, was accorded the privileges of loca

self-government.

That Austria will ever voluntarily give the Tyrol is manifestly absurd. She would fight to the last man even if all Europe should demand it, and it is more than probable that a majority of the Tyroleans and "men of Trieste," as GARIBALDI calls them, would join Austria in resisting their annexation The cession of Trieste is even more absurd since in giving up Trieste Austria would los her only great port of entry and all direct connection with the sea. The importance of Trieste as a commercial port is due to Austria, who has stimulated its commercial prosperty until it has be one of the great trading centres in Europ It is the sheerest folly, therefore, to su pose that she will ever, except at the cost of a long and bloody war, give up Trieste and content herself with a few insignificant and harborless Dal matian ports. The only claim that Italy can urge is one of race. She has no claim directly growing out of the war, because she had no active connection with it and terests involved in it, and it could not be expected of the Congress that it would make any account of ethnological, poetical, or his torical associations when neither geographical nor political grounds existed for cedin any new territory. But nearly half the population are German and Slav, and not Italian. Upon such flimsy pretexts every nation in Europe might deman a slice out of every other nation, and, if the Jews should ever set up an Empire of their own, they might claim a pretty large part of the habitable globe. Un people." They have a romantic history, and musical, and there are numerous other Italians, not only in the Tyrol and Trieste but in other parts of the world; but if or this account Italy could take those two provinces away from Austria, it would set a prec dent that would involve some strange seizure and wholesale plunderings. The WILLIAM might even come in and want the North Division of Chicago because its people are principally Germans. The most reason that will suggest itself to the Italian Government why it should not go into the claim business will be the very quiet but low these Republican demonstrations to gain too much headway, or become too outspoken

The appearance of the Hon. E. W. KEYES, of Wisconsin, in Chicago yesterday, leads us to re-mark that the political caldron in the Badger State seems to have considerable fire under just now, so that it boils over occasionally. Eight Congressmen are to be elected this fall, and a Legislature is to be chosen, whose duty will be to elect a United States Senator in place of T. O. Howe, whose term expires on the 4th of next March. Hows wants to be his own su cessor, and ten or fifteen other gentlemen ar willing and anxious to succeed Mr. Hown then selves, and, as only one of the entire lot car somewhat solicitous whether his name is writ-ten on the legislative book of life. The question of Senator is being discussed with considerable industry notwithstanding the heat, and that and the Congression nominations engross so much of the Badger boys' attention that they have little time to give to their religious devotions. The "Boss," as Mr. Keyes is familiarly called by the boys, is a candidate himself, and, being a gentleman of great energy and indomitable purpose, he has already developed considerable strength in the country districts. Matters are still further cated by the fact that there are two State Central Committees,—one appointed by the last Republican State Convention, and the other ap-pointed by the members of the last Legislature. This latter Committee, it is charged, was organ-ized in the interest of Mr. Kerrs; but, as it contains among its members some of the best Republicans in Wisconsin, it is not likely that this charge is well grounded. It looks at this listance as if the two Committees would be likely to get into a jangle, especially if the newspapers continue to pitch into each othe about them as they have commenced. Taking t altogether, the campaign in Wisconsin thi fall promises to be an exceedingly lively and in

if it wishes to avoid trouble

Ex-Gov. PALMER begins a short article in h Register in this muddy and confused way: THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE and other papers of t Republican persuasion are busily engaged ing to prove that the panic began in 1873.

fiforts, however, are supererogators, for all item then will remember that in September, gent men will remember that in Septer the President, by an executive order, a issue of \$25,000,000 of greenbacks and the president of the second of the seco

issue of \$25,000.000 of greenbacks which had once been redeemed. This was done at the request of Wall street speculators, who maisted that they knew precisely the amount of money required to "meet the necessities of the country." By this act, which has no warrant in the Constitution, and none in the law, the President added precisely that amount to the national debt, and against that act no Republican paper anywhere protested.

The Tribune is not trying to prove that the panic began in 1873, for nobody decies it, and any one knows it who is old enough to rentember back five years. It would certainly be "super-crogatory," labor to prove that the panic began in '73; but what connection has the second sentence of Mr. Palmer's paragraph with the first Suppose the President, by an executive order, Suppose the President, by an executive order, directed the reissue of \$26,000,000 of greenallera- | positors in cabbage-leaves. backs, what has that got to do with the

the panic began in 1873! The two read not untike HURLBERT'S famous "Elbows-of-the-Mincio" article in the New York Times; the writer appears to have been fuddled. The further statement is equally fuddled, that the President added precisely that amount—\$25,000,000—to the national debt. How could be add to the national debt! He did not give away the \$35,000,000 or reissued greenbacks. Does Mr. FALMER know what the President did with the reissued greenbacks! We should judge not, by his remarks. After the panic broke out in Sep-tember, '73, the President went to New York to consult with the bankers about it. They urged him to loan them the forty-four millions of retired greenbacks to carry them over the crisis This he decided he had no authority to do, but after consulting with the Secretary of the Treasury (RICHARDSON) and other officials, he directed the Secretary to purchase 5-20 6 per cent bende till he should tell him to stop. The banks bid against each other to get the greenbacks, and old their 5-20's for about 110 in currency. purchases of bonds went on until twenty mill President saw it was doing very little toward relieving the panic. As fast as the New Yor savings and National Banks got hold of thes reenbacks, they locked them up and refused to et them circulate among the people. The rowd, and it was everybody for himself and th Devil take the hindmost. Each bank grabbed for as many legal-tenders as it could get to secure itself against a "run" by its depositors. All currency suddenly disappeared from circulation; every one held on to what he had, and said out none that he could help. The New York banks went into suspension and issuecertified checks, which they called "certificates," and circulated them in place of curren cy. With the \$26,000,000 of greenbacks th President bought about \$23,500,000 of 5-20 bonds, and canceled them. The bonded debt was reduced that amount, and \$1,400,000 or annual interest has been saved ever since To say that "The act [of reissue] had warrant in the Constitution and non in law," is to beg the question There was nothing in the original act authoris ing the retiring of those greenbacks which for

bade their reissue. If there had been, the President would not have dong it. He could have reissued the whole 44 millions without exceeding the 400-million limit, which is considered by ost good lawyers to be the constitutional lim of those "War notes." It is five years since the act was done, and Congress has not proounced it a violation of either law or Cor tion, nor has the Supreme Court; and Mr. PALMER is not a court with jurisdiction to pass on such a question. But the assertion that "The President added precisely the amount of the reissue [\$36,000,000] to the national debt "

Prof. JAMES P. SLADE of Relieville, Ill., on a visit to the northern part of the State this week, and was in Chicago yesterday, his object being to extend his acquaintance among the teachers and educators of Illinois. Prof. SLADE the Republican candidate for State Superinendent of Public Instruction, and he has being held all over the State, to be seen and see s much as possible of the field he is quite ertain to occupy after the fall election. His engagements ahead among the county teachers nstitutes are about as follows: Sycamore Thursday; Yorkville, Friday; Trenton, Clinton County, July 29; Collinsville, Madison County, July 80; Marshall, Clark County, July 31; the following week. Champaign, Gibson City, Mon-ticello, Watseka, and Waterloo; and later on Kankakee, Pontiac, Pekin, Sparta, etc.

It is sometimes beneficial for a man or a party to know just what his or their enemies think, and hence there is here quoted what the Indianapolis Sentinel (Dem.) says concerning the

Will the Sentine man now tell us what he thinks of THURMAN, BILL ALLEN, S. J. TILDEN. Gov. HENDRICKS, JEFF DAVIS, and the rest of he Democratic candidates?

Mr. JEFF Davis has found a warm admirer the editor of the Raleigh (N. C.) Observer, who declares that "It is true that the Government still refuses him some of the rights of citizen ship, but if he be not the full peer of ULYSSE S. GRANT OF RUTERFORD B. HAYES in all the ights of an American citizen, as he is their su perior in all other respects, it is not because he has forfeited these rights by the commission of my offense against the laws of his country, but because of the malignant hate of an impotent nemy that dares not otherwise wreak its much-oveted vengeance on him." In view of the somewhat prominent part that Mr. DAVIS took in the late Rebellion, it might be suspected that the Observer was mildly prejudiced in his favor.

It is probably a good thing that Tom PATTER son has been nominated for Congress by the fraud-shricking Democracy of Colorado. De facto Tom had no more right to a sent in the last Congress than any other man, except that he was counted in by a bare majority of unscruoubted Republican State, we confidently ex pect to see the disgrace that was put upon the eopie by the TILDEN Democracy wiped out by PATTERSON's defeat at the polls

The Mobile Register felicitates itself upon the fact that Alabama is last becoming a white man's State, and asserts that she has now a white popation exceeding the black 200,000, thus givin preponderance of over 30,000 white voters In 1870 the whites outnumbered the blacks b 100,000. Alabama is now a good place to ob serve the kind of "equal and exact justice" that is to be measured out to the black race.

Brick" POMEROY and other inflation blathskites have a good deal to do with exaggerat g the number of people out of employme this country, but every well-dispose nd honest man would like to see those fellows out of employment also, or at least engaged i ome more legitimate business than to incite ealousies and heart-burnings among differen

Judge MALLORY is said to be a candidate fo the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Milwaukee District. The Judge is chiefly known to the public as the defeated Democratic candidate for Governor last tall in Wisconsin What other claims he may have on the Democ acy of his district does not appear. The Hon. C. LATHAM SHOLES, of Milwanker

a well-known and popular journalist, is lying at the point of death at Colorado Springs, whither he had gone with the vain hope of being re The Arkansas Greenback State Conventi-

met at Little Rock on Saturday last, and ap-pointed a State Central Committee, giving it authority to put a State ticket in the field. It seems that BEN BUTLER had a brother-in law, too, and HAYES found it out and went for

him. Old BEN is now quite certain that HAYES is a fraud and was not elected. The Cleveland Heraid says that "little Do LITTLE seems to be a pretentious, shallow-pated fellow." And yet the L.-O.-U says "It almost

age little DooLITTLE." A. H. STEPHENS writes to a friend in Wash ington that his health is better than it has been in twenty years, and that he will certainly be

The I. O. U. acknowledges that it has adopt

WASHINGTON

Secretary Schurz on the Q tion of Railroad Grant-Lands.

All Lands Not dold by the Companie Open to Pre-emption and Entry at \$1.25 Per Acre.

First Day's Recreation of the Potterites at Their Seaside Resort.

Difficulty in Securing the Attendance of Republican Witnesses at New

PUBLIC LANDS. THE RECENT DECISION APPECTING LAND GRANT

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.-In the Dudy. motte case, Secretary Schurz has decided that Pacific Railroad lands may be pre-empted. The decision says: Nearly all of the grants made by the United States to aid in construction of railroads or other works of internment have had annexed to them others conditions subsequent. Such are found in this grant to the Kansas Pacific.
It cannot be denied that Congress had the right to make the grant to said Company absorbed to the control of right to make the grant to said Company absolute and unconditional, but in order to scare the objects for which the grant was made conditions were annexed. The Company had a right to accept or reject the grant what the conditions therein made, but, having accepted it, it is now estopped to deny their force and effect. One of those conditions, and the one under which the applicant now claim the work. effect. One of those conditions, and the one under which the applicant now claims the right to enter a portion of the lind granted to the Company, is, that "all such lands so granted by the section, which shall not be sold or disposed of by said Company three years after the entire road shall have been completed, shall be subject to settlement and pre-emption has other lands, at a price not exceeding \$1.25 per acre, to be paid to such Company." While that neither of the decisions of the Suprem clearly and distinctly define the rights of the Government in the disposal of said lands, still they clearly indicate the opinion of the Court that

that

SUCH A RIGHT EXISTS,
and whether it be considered that the estate
granted is a conditional state or an estate wha
a conditional limitation,—in either case I am
of opinion that it must be held that the condition runs with the grant, and is in effect a reervation of a power of sale in the Government
of lands granted to the Company which remained unsold by it at the expiration of three
years after the entire road was completed, under
the provisions of the Pre-emption law.

It is manifest, I think, that Congress did an
intend to grant to said Company so large a
quantity of land to be held and soid by it a
speculative prices, but, desiring to give it al-

This view is not inconsistent with the object to be attained in making the grant. That object was to aid a corporation in the construction of a work of national importance, which contemplated an expenditure of money byond the resources of private individuals and whether that aid should be given in land, which might be sold by the Company to resource if for the expenditure mane, or whether the Government should sell the land at a supplicated price and pay the proceeds arising therefrom to said Company.

WERE CONSIDERED IMMATERIAL both by the Government and the Company that accepted the grant with the condition. The fact that said Company so understood this grant is made evident by a circular issued by its Land Commissioner, dated May 13 israinviting the purchase of its lands, in which is says: "The road was accepted by the Government as completed about six months ago. In three years from that time the road leads will be subject, we suppose, to the Pre-emption last the teas and expect the layer lands.

lands sold by this Company are sold clear of taxes, with the assurance of perfect tills when paid for."

More than four years having clapsed since the

More than four years having clapsed since the completion of said road and its acceptance by the President at the time Mr. Dudymotte flust his declaratory statement for the tract in question, I am of opinion that his application should have been received by the local officers, subject, however, to the condition that it be made to appear before the final certificate issue to bin that at the time his declaratory statement was filed for said tract said Company had not all or disposed of the same.

If the views I have expressed in relation to the sale and disposal of said lands are correct,—and I see no reason to doubt their corrected,—the sale and disposal of lands in the condition of these applied for, if unsold at that time by said Company, is clearly within the jurisdicted of the Land Office, like other lands. By the terms of the grant by which said lands, or proceeds which shall arise from sale thereof, insert to said Company, it is provided that the lands remaining unsold at the expiration of three years from the time when the entire road was completed shall be

completed shall be subject to SETTLEMENT and pre-emption like other lands, at a price exceeding \$1.25 per acre. In other words, a said lands shall revert to the public domain sale and disposal for said Company under Pre-emption laws of the United States, a whether it be considered that said lands public lands in a general or special sense, a not, in my opinion, affect the jurisdiction the Land Office in making sale and disposal the same.

the Land Office in making sale and disposal of the same.

The decision concludes with directions to his local officers for its enforcement, and says:

In making returns of money's arising from the sale of said land, local officers should be astructed to keep a separate account of talands soid and moneys received therefor on account of said Company, in order that the same may be passed to its credit. In this case, may be passed to its credit. In this case, much as it does not satisfactorily appear whether the lands applied for had been sold by the Company at the time Mr. Dudymotts filed his decistory statement, the Commissioner of the Land Officer will instruct the local officers to call upon said Company for a statement showing whether said lands had been sold by it at that time, and if it refuse or neglect to furnish such statement within thirty days after the service of said to tice, that they order a hearing to determine this fact.

BY THE SEA. THE POTTER PRAGMENT OF THE GREAT INVEST

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 23.—The Potts Potter, Butier, Hiscock, and Springer, inafternoon. There were present ex-Senator T
buil, Representatives Danford and Keller,
of counsel, Sheliabarger and Sypher, too
with a large number of guests of the hot
both sexes, and representatives of the pakepresentative Danford was the first wit
called, at the instance of Representative
cock, who conducted the direct examination
DANGORD'S TESTIMONI.

DANFORD'S TESTMONT.

Representative Danford testified: Was ber of the Morrison Committee that visit Orleans, and there met James E. An whom he had first known as a Washing to the committee that who had first known as a Washing to the district that whe district the committee of whom he had first known as a Wash respondent of a newspaper in his di had a full conversation with Ande East Felicians. It was volu the part of Anderson, who spoke of the condition of the parisits being the worst buildozed partitate, and said that while traveling point to the parish seat on a dark us fired at, his chothes being shot the that he escaped by reason of the After leaving the parish seat he we Orleans. He said that some amounted the truth of the story aboutsek; he also spoke of having made ton which the vote of East Felicians wont. He spoke of having made ton which the vote of East Felicians wont. He spoke of having put in circ

LOUIS

THE SUB-COM NEW ORLEANS, Jul New ORLEANS, July Committee to-day, ex-G C. J. Powell, and Capt Feliciana Parish, testific to induce colored men ticket at the last ele-centrippy colored Deorganizing colored Des dressing meetings of co potent argument used. public schools, which he by the Republicans, the cases misapplied. The able and quiet.

D. A. Weber told C had not filed any pro lavits in the Custo

NO INFLUENCES WE to influence witnesses made by witnesses the To Mr. Blackbu To Mr. Blackburn
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the advantage of the
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To Mr. Blackburn
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JOHN A.

and their statements

agent of the Missission company, testined charging-clerk on the McArdle testified that preparation of affidavil Being shown a number of the control of th colored), who wi Reeper of Gov. Kellog. Lake Providence, La., 1 Sub-Committee, in with names of Joffron and I. of Electoral certificates ing, if summoned befor point out the party who. CAPT. JAN testified he left New Orl Providence, at the insta-the Democratic State secure the attendance of

secure the attendance of the Congressional Comm. Kelly, who promised to New Orleans. The boat to come passed up. On one of man and woman arrive. They went with Kelly to lar the night this man aboat and went up the learned that the colore away was named Keuned tant Doorkeeper of the learned to the colore away was named Keuned tant Doorkeeper of the learned to the l aid to the Chief of Pol

as. Mrs. Wel usiness; that be e; furthermore, if the truth, and if not afterwards liv

A REIGN OF Special Dispatch Washington, D. C., Ju Department has received rom the Special Agent driving out of a Postma itary post near were

NOTES AN BOUTH CAROLINA RI

Washington, D. C., J of yesterday, comp acement that the Go ably proceed, by a writ Circuit Court of ease the revenue office

the Governmen all be misca with the tition in the Ladd case, at any resort to a compunplensant consequence Grand Jury at Pick at the United States

The Post-Office D eded to the request of undertake the transport the Government. The quarter of the transport the government is not receive. Brain, to whom the committed the matter, ha with the Chiefs of the Ra others whose common and the contract of the received the chiefs of the Ra others whose common and the contract of the received the receiv avordupois, which was 1,000, the postage mail rates will be 64 As a consequence of project, the express

SHINGTON.

Schurz on the Quesf Railroad Grant-Lands.

ot sold by the Companie.

Pre-emption and Entry

\$1.25 Per Acre.

Recreation of the Potat Their Seaside Resort.

Securing the Attendance of

an Witnesses at New Orienne.

BLIC LANDS. D. C., July 23.—In the Dudy-I he Dudy.

Tetary Schurz has decided that lands may be pre-empted. The Nearly all of the grants made states to aid in construction of her works of internal improved a marked to them conditions. annexed to them conditions, are conditions precedent and as subsequent. Such conditions is grant to the Kansas Pacific, denied that Congress had the the grant to said Company absolutional but in color to

estopped to deny their force and those conditions, and the one ie applicant now claims the right ion of the land granted to the hat "all such lands so granted which shall not be sold or dis-d Company three years after the all have been completed, shall be tilement and pre-emption like

rice not exceeding \$1.25 per ch Company," While it is true the decisions of the Supreme Court cetly define the rights of the g disposal of said lands, still e the opinion of the Court cer a RIGHT EXISTS,
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limitation,—in either case I am
it must be heid that the conhe grant, and is in effect a resr of sale in the Government
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price stipulated should have
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mpany an adequate considera-ands, reserved the right of sais the road had been completed for

not inconsistent with the object of in making the grent. That ob-aid a corporation in the construc-ric of national importance, which expenditure of money beyond f private individuals, and f private individuals, and i should be given in lands, sold by the Company to reimmene expenditure mane, or whether ent should sell the land at a stipud pay the proceeds arising there-tompany.

considered immaterial deverament and the Company that it with the condition. The Company so understood this evident by a circular issued by missioner, dated May 12, 1875, hase of its lands, in which he was accepted by the Government of the condition of the cond

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tract said Company had not sold
of the same.

I have expressed in relation to
disposal of said lands are correct,
reason to doubt their correctness,
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ined for, if unsold at that time by
w, is clearly within the jurisdiction
office, like other lands. By the
grant by which said lands, or prothal arise from sale thereof, incred
any, it is provided that the lands
miold at the expiration of three
the time when the entire road was
hall be
UNIECT TO SETILEMENT
thou like other lands, at a price roce

nall be
UBJECT TO SETTLEMENT
tion like other lands, at a price not
all revert to the public domain for
posal for said Company under the
laws of the United States, and
be considered that said lands are
in a general or special sense, casopinion, affect the jurisdiction of
flice in making sale and disposal of

nice inmaking sale and disposal of an concludes with directions to the for its enforcement, and says:
returns of money's arising from aid land, local officers should be inkeep a separate account of the and moneys received therefor on its Company, in order that the same do to us credit. In this case, inardoes not satisfactorily spear lands applied for bad been sold by at the time Mr. Dudymouts filed my statement, the Commistible Land Office will instruct officers to call upon y for a statement showing whether does not furnish such statement days after the service of said porty order a hearing to determine that

BY THE SEA. PRAGMENT OF THE GREAT INVESTI-GATING COMMITTEE. CITY, N. J., July 28.—The Potter CITY, N. J., July 28.—The rottee, consisting of Representatives er, Hiscock, and Springer, met this bere were present ex-Senator Trumsentatives Danford and Kelley, and Sheliabarger and Sypher, together number of guests of the hotel of and representatives of the pressive Danford was the first witnesse instance of Representative Historical Control of the direct examination.

municed the direct examination.

DANFORD'S TESTIMONY.

Intre Danford testified: Was a memorrison Committee that visited New I there met James E. Anderson, and it is a memoral and the conversation with conversation with chans. It was Anderson, who spoke generally parish, and of the worst buildozed parish, and of the worst buildozed parish of the parish seat on a dark night he was clothes, being shot through, and aped by casen of the darkness, and the parish seat on a dark night he was the parish seat on a dark night he was that a conce army of the darkness, as the parish seat the went to New Ite said that some army of the story about the attention to spoke of having pack in circulation the worleans and informed the itemposities, meluding they kiellogs, that

test as would throw the perish out. He said he has put the story in circulation in the hope that the Democratic Committee would MAKE HIM AN OFFER OF MONEY, and when by the offer of money he had them rood and fast, he would expose the authors and blow them sky-high. The witness did not hear anderson question the truth of the protest. Chairman Potter asked witness whether he did not wonder how Anderson, whom he had mown as a newspaper correspondent in Washington, could so soon become a Supervisor of election in Louisians, to which witness replied he had known Anderson as a correspondent also of a New Orleans paper, and did not know that the was a citizen of New Orleans.

Witness thought Anderson said the vote of the parish was thrown out on his protest.

The Committee then adjourned till to-morrow morning, when Representative Kelley will be examined with reference to the Morehouse Parish depositions.

arish depositions.
The Hon. Eurene Haie arrived this evening,

iciana Parish, testified regarding their effort

to induce colored ment of vote the Democratic taket at the last election. Each assisted in organizing colored Democratic Clubs and ad-dressing meetings of colored people. The most notent argument used was in relation to the

potent argument used was in relation to the public schools, which had been badly managed by the Republicans, the funds being in many

shie and quiet.
D. A. Weber told Col. Powell, Nov. 15, be

had not filed any protest, and did not intend to

rits in the Custom-House in 1876. Witnesser

were questioned as to occurrences in the parish, and their statements taken down. As far as be

NO INFLUENCES WERE BROUGHT TO BEAR

to influence witnesses to testify. The affidavits drawn by him contained only the statements

made by witnesses themselves.

To Mr. Blackburn—If witness had made

To Mr. Blackburn—If witness had made statements hurtful to the Republicans and to the advantage of the Democrats, I would probably have concluded not to take his testimony. To Gov. Cox—No such case occurred. To Mr. Blackburn—Saw Mr. Sherman and other visiting statesmen in the Custom-House when the affidavits were being prepared, but never saw them in the room where the work was coinc?

in to the Chief of Police, testified regarding the efforts to trace Kennedy and Kelly. Dispatches and letters sent and received by Chief of Police Boylan were read from detectives in Undonati, showing the arrival there of Keunewand Keily.

over the attendance as witnesses of Mrs. D. A. Weber and J. Goudran, Weber's brother-ins. Mr. Dunbar, an officer of the Committee, was afterwards sent to Donaldsonville with subspaces.

subpenas. Mrs. Weber replied that her cul-dren had carlet fever, and she could not leave them. Goudran told Dunham he couldn't leave his business; that he had no one to leave in charge; furthermore, if he came he would have to tell the truth, and if he told all he knew he

to the truth, and it is to the condition of the midications are that the Sub-Committee will close its labors here by Friday. No more witnesses will be summoned. It is believed those here can be examined in two or three days, and the business of the Committee be brought to a close.

Special Dispatch to The Tribus.

Special Dispatch to The Tribus.

ASBINGTON, D. C., July 23.—The Charleston

Mem of jesterday, commenting upon the an-tenament that the Government would prob-tily proceed, by a writ of habeas corpus from

de Circuit Court of the United States, to re-

Mrs. Weber replied that her chil-

plied. The last election was peace

LOUISIANA.

completed at an early day for the transportation of gold.

MORE SQUABBLES WITH CHOAR MANUFACTURERS. A number of cigar manufacturers, who are at the same time retail dealers, in Baltimore, have decided to disregard the late order of Commissioner Raum directing the erection of a partition between the manufacturing and retail portions of their establishments, and some of them are proceeding to remove the partitions already built. The Commissioner, acting under the advice of the Attorney-General, will proceed to enforce the law as construed at the Department. This is not a disregard on the part of the Treasury Department of a decision rendered by a Judge of the United States District Court in Baltimore, as the case which he tried and decided was criminal, and could not be appealed to the higher Court. The Attorney-General advises that the Commissioner adhere to his construction of the law until a decision can be reached by a court of last resort, and as this was impossible in the case as presented to the District Court, other cases will be made up immediately and carried up until a final decision can be obtained.

ANOTHER CALL FOR BONDS. THE SUB-COMMITTER'S WORK.

NEW ORLEANS, July 28.—Before the SubCommittee to-day, ex-Gov. R. C. Wickliffe, Col.
C. J. Powell, and Capt. W. W. Leake, of West

mediately and carried up until a final decision can be obtained.

ANOTHER CALL FOR BONDS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.—The Treasury Department has just issued a call for the redemption of \$5,000,000 5-20 bonds of 1865; \$2,500,000 registered and \$2,500,000 coupon bonds, the interest to cease on the 23d of October next.

Following are the descriptions of the bonds: Coupons bonds, dated July 1, 1865, namely, \$50, No. 68,001 to 69,000, both inclusive; \$100, No. 114,001 to 117,000, both inclusive; \$500, No. 79,501 to 82,000, both inclusive; \$1,000, No. 145,001 to 151,000, both inclusive: Total coupons, \$2,500,000. Registered bonds, redeemable at the oleasure of the United States after the lat of July, 1870, as follows: \$50, No. 2,801 to 2,850, both inclusive; \$100, No. 18,251 to 18,350, both inclusive; \$100, No. 10,351 to 10,000, both inclusive; \$1,000, No. 35,201 to 35,450, both inclusive; \$10,000, No. 35,201 to 35,450, both inclusive: Total registered, \$2,500,000; aggregate, \$5,000,000.

THE 4 PER CENTS.

\$5,000,000.

THE 4 PER CENTS.

Subscriptions to the 4 per cent loan to-day,
\$1,077,700.

Dispatch to St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21.—The popular Dispatch to St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21.—The popular subscriptions to the 4 per cent loan, which began in February last, flow aggregate \$37.000,000. As an evidence of its popular character, and of the confidence of the people, the Treasury officials call attention to the large number of registered bonds of the denominations of \$50 and \$100. The increased subscriptions of the past few days, it is thought, indicate that the people are beginning to realize the advantages oftinis loan, and are thus investing their surplus earnings. This is also regarded as an important check to the repudiation notions of the Democratic party, as it increases the number of persons interested in maintaining the inviolability of the public credit. In addition to the popular subscriptions, the Syndicate have taken \$75,000,000, which makes \$113,000,000 of the total of \$700,000,000 taken in about five months. It is also stated at the Treasury that the securities of the Government within the past year have been returned in such numbers that; but few now remain abroad. The balance of trade in our favor has largely assisted in this, and every year the amount of gold sent out of the country on account of the interest on the public debt is growing less. The Secretary of the Treasury predicts that the fall will withess a revival of every industry and a long season of prosperity, the finances having reached a bealthful condution.

THE MILITARY COMMISSION.

GREEN BRIER, WHITE SULPHUR, SPRINGS, W. Va., July 23.—The Military Commission met today, present Senator Burnside, President; Senator Butler, Representatives Harry White, Dibroil, and Strait. They passed a resolution that its sessions should be in secret for the present.

· WILLIAM RAINES.

Story which Completely "Lays Over" The fact that "truth is stronger than fiction" s fully demonstrated by the presence of Will-

when the affidavits were being prepared, but never saw them in the room where the work was going on.

JOHN A. STEVENSON,

sgent of the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company, testified regarding the reascally transaction of E. K. Russ. When Russ was discharging-clerk on the levee in 1806, James B. McArdle testified that he assisted as to the preparation of affidavits in the Custom-House. Being ahown a number of affidavits, he found one in witness' handwriting—that of Thomas Steward. Did not remember the circumstances of this particular paper. Detailed the manner of taking down the testimony of witnesses. Put down the statement as made by them. Tried to make the strongest points for the Republicans. Was working in their interest. There were about forty persons engaged in making and copying affidavits. Don't know who the copies were for.

A letter was read from Thomas S. Kelly (colored), who will be remembered as doorkeeper of Gov. Kellogg's private office, dated Lake Providence, La. addressed to the Potter Sul-Committee, in which he states that the names of Joffrion and Levisce on the second set of Electoral certificates were forged, and offering, if summoned before the Committee, to point out the party who committed the forgery. CAPT. JAMES KELLY testified he left New Orleans June 28 for Lake Providence, at the instance of the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, to secure the attendance of Thomas S. Kelly before the Congressional Committee. Witness found Kelly, who promised to return with him to New Orleans. While waiting for the boat to come down, three boats a colored man and woman arrived from New Orleans. They went with Kelly to his quarters, and during the night this man and Kelly took the next boat and went up the river. I subsequently learned that the colored man who took Kelly says was named Kennedy, and that he is Assistiant Doorkeeper of the United States Senate.

Mit to the Chief of Police, testified regarding the efforts to trace Kennedy and Kelly. Dis-Raines in our city. His life for the past nine years has been passed among the uncivil-

the mid-atterwards live here.
The indications are that the Sub-Committee will close its labors here by Friday. No more vinesses will be summoned. It is believed those here can be examined in two or three days, all the business of the Committee be brought to a close.

NEW MEXICO.

A REIGN OF TELEGO.

A REIGN OF TELEGO.

Washington, D. C., July 23.—The Post-Office Department has received the following report from the Special Agent in New Mexico of the driving out of a Postmaster and his friends by a garg of desperadoes. The soldiers at the millary past near were poweriess to protect him, on account of Knott's amendment to the Army bit:

The charges contained in the petition are not the inthe waln, and were gotten up by a man oldowens to injure Mr. Dolan, the petition believing and in person visit has office, a gang of riving house of driving out of a postmant of the country, and, ander the protection of the visit of the petition was sent to you and even believing and in person visit has office, a gang of riving house of driving house of driving house not of the country, and, ander the protection of the nullitary suthority at foot states of the protection of the nullitary suthority at foot states of the protection of the nullitary suthority at foot states of the protection of the nullitary suthority at foot states of the protection of the nullitary suthority at foot states of the protection of the nullitary suthority at foot states of the protection of the nullitary suthority at foot states of the protection of the nullitary suthority at foot states of the protection of the nullitary suthority at foot states of the protection of the nullitary suthority at foot states of the protection of the nullitary suthority at foot states of the protection of the nullitary suthority at foot states of the protection of the nullitary suthority at foot states of the protection of the nullitary suthority at foot states of the protection of the nullitary suthority at foot states of the protection of the such protection of the nulli

tree, the name of which he never heard. He also speaks of a medicinal plant, which the natives use as a purgative, and which they call cutch caw.

After being with them some years and having gained their confidence, they allowed him to wander away from the camp and stay away a day at a time. After a while these hunting trips were lengthened to two days, then three, and one fine morning found him on a camel hurrying to Cape Town. At the end of the second day the camel, having been driven day and night, dropped dead from exhaustiou, and he had to fluish the distance on foot. He arrived finally at Cape Town, where, with difficulty, he could make himself understood, and passage to San Francisco was furnished him.

Here, through the lodge of which he is a member, he found that his name had been on the death-list for six years.

But the saddest part of this story comes now, after reaching St. Clairsville. Upon his arrival here, he found that his wife, despairing of his return, and believing that he was dead, after he had been gone three years, had remarried to a worthy citizen of that place. His meeting with his wife, after his return, can better be imagined than depicted. With a noble self-denial, which his long captivity may have made-easy, he refused to assert his claim to his wife and child whom he still loves dearly, but has left to his wife the privilege of choosing between her two husbands.

He has been positively identified by Mr. T. H. Anderson, of St. Clairsville, and is at present with his mother, at Georgetown, Ky.

While in Africa he several times heard from his uncle, who was a captive, and at one time a tribe from the north, who came to visit the tribe he was with, brought word that men like him had crossed the country further north. These men he believed to be of Stanley's party. The place where the ship was wrecked is about 500 miles north of Cape Town, and just above the mouth of a small river. In his escape he thinks he crossed this river near the head-waters, where it could be waded with ease.

Be These the Evenue officers confined in that State, say:

Unless the Government recedes, a distinct issue will be raised with the State courts. In his decision in the Ladd case, Judge Kershaw intimated that any resort to a compulsory process might lead to unpleasant consequences, and, in his charge to the Grand dury at Phekens last month, he said the United States Court acted outside of its amount, it would be the duty of his court to dispend it would be the duty of his court to dispend it would be the duty of his court to dispend it would be the duty of his court to dispend it would be the duty of his court to dispend it would be the duty of his court to dispend it would be the duty of his court of the sound will regard the proposed action of the Luid States Court as outside of its authority, is raisen from a decision already rendered by him. We present that he weighted fully the meaning of his wors, and the State will stand by him and his cheen in making them good.

TRANSPORTATION OF GOLD.

The Post-Office Department has virtually acceded to the request of Secretary Sherman to undertake the transportation of gold coin for the Gore. the request of Secretary Sherman to the fortake the transportation of gold coin for the Government. The question of valver transportation at the hands of the Post-Office Department has not received special attention. Gen. Brady, to whom the Postmaster-General committed the matter, has had full consultation with the Chiefs of the Railway Mail Service and them has no opinions are valuable in this mattern whose opinions are valuable in this matchers whose opinions are valuable in this matter, and it is found that a great unanimity of opinion prevails throughout the offices of the Department that the Post-Office can successfully tamport gold coin for the Government with safety. It will be necessary to but up the gold in four-pound packages avordupois, which will therefore contain about \$1,000, the postage upon which at third-class mail raise will be 64 cents. The present express charges are in the neighborhood of \$5 per 1,000. As a consequence of the announcement of this project, the express companies have already

SPORTING EVENTS

Ninth Consecutive Victory of the Chicago Base-Ball Club.

Boston and Previdence Success ful Against Cincinnati and Milwaukee.

Opening Day of the Cleveland Races-Dame Trot and Dick Swiveller the Winners.

BASE-BALL.

CRICAGO—INDIANAPOLIS.

The White Stockings won their ninth consecutive victory yesterday, defeating the Indianapolis team very neatly, and making the best field ing display, all things considered, which they have shown on the home grounds this season. They have made a less number of errors in two previous games, but have never bandled really difficult batting so well as they did yesterday. The attendance was about what it has been of late, increased somewhat by the fact that the interest in the team is on the increase. Ferguson lost the toss, and Quest opened the game with a hit to centre. Clapp followed with a bounder to left, and Shaffer advanced them a peg by an out, which was beautifully handled and thrown by Hankinson. Flint sent a fly out to Remsen, and it was captured, of course Quest started for the plate, and Remsen threw in to head him off, but Ferguson thought best to intercept the ball and send it to Hankinson to cut off Clapo. The play was successful, though Quest scored. In the second inning Nolan hit to left for two bases, and attempted to score on Warner's bounder to centre. It didn't work, however, for Remsen sent the ball in swiftly and accurately, and Harbidge put out "The Only" easily enough. In the fourth Quest and Clapp secured bases with one hand out, but Shaffer and Flint were unable to bring in any runs. In the seventh Clapp worked around to third on a hit, a steal, and an out, but Flint's sharp tip was nailed by Harbidge, and Nolan struck out, leaving the runner on third. In making the play off Flint, Harbidge hurt his hand consider ably, but made no complaint, and, inseed, seemed to catch rather better for it. In the eighth inning Williamson was sent to base on balls, and McKelvey followed with a bounder to

over Start to the stand, letting McKelvey around to third, whence he came in on a wild pitch, making the score of the visitors for the game just two.

The White Stockings began their run-getting in the second inning. Hallinan was sent to base on balls, and Cassidy had a life given by Snaffer. Larkin came to the rescue with a beauty to right field, which let in a run. No batting to any effect was done until the seventh inning, when Cassidy led off with a bounder which Quest could not quite reach. He stole second by a clever slide, and scored on Hankinson's sharp hit to left. Remsen followed with a cracker to right field for two bases, bringing in Hankinson. Harbidge followed with a sharp one which bounded off Quest's shins, and Remsen scored. Anson closed the inning by driving a liner at Nolan, which the latter did well to stop. It was a plucky piece of work for "The Obly." In the last inning, after Hankinson had made an out, Remsen hit a safe bounder over second, and stole second prettily. Harbidge followed with a liner to left, and Start, who had been saving himself up for a hit, got the well side of his bat on the ball, and sent It away over Clapp's head, bringing in both runs. It would have been three bases for Start with most fielders, but Clapp handled it sharply, and, by a line throw, caught Joe before he reached third. This made the score 6, where it staid. Following is

Hallinan, which the latter secured, and, stepping on second, forced out Williamson. In throwing to first to get a double play he was in-terfered with by Williamson, and the ball went over Start to the stand, letting McKelvey

waging war upon their neighbors. The history of his life is fraught with fully as much pathos as the hero of Tennyson's beautiful creation, "Enoch Arden." Raines worked at his trade, sunce the hero of Tennyson's beautiful creation, "Enoch Arden." Raines worked at his trade, sunce the hero of Tennyson's beautiful creation, "Enoch Arden." Raines worked at his trade, sunce the hero of tennyson's beautiful creation, "Enoch Arden." Raines worked at his trade, sunce the hero of Tennyson's beautiful creation, "Enoch Arden." Raines worked at his trade, sunce the hero of tennyson's beautiful creation, "Enoch Arden." Raines worked at his trade, sunce the hero of tennyson's beautiful creation, "Enoch Arden." Raines worked at his trade, sunce the hero of tennyson's beautiful creation, "Enoch Arden." Raines worked at his trade, sunce, at the hero of tennyson's beautiful creation, "Enoch Arden." Raines worked at his trade, sunce, at the hero of tennyson's beautiful creation, "Enoch Arden." Raines worked at his trade, sunce, at the hero of tennyson's beautiful creation, "Enoch Arden." Raines worked at his trade, sunce, at the hero of tennyson's beautiful creation, "Enoch Arden." Raines worked at his trade, sunce, at the hero of tennyson's beautiful creation, "Enoch Arden." The dearn of the hero where and Captain of the hero who was the owner and Captain of the bark Mary Ellen, prevailed on him at the time above named to make a voyage to Cape the hero who was the owner and live stock. He drew two months' wages and gave the money to his wife, and the Mary Ellen prevailed on him at the time above named to make a voyage to Cape the hero who was the owner and Captain of the hero who was the owner and Captain of the hero who was the owner and Captain of the hero who was the owner and Captain of the hero who was the owner and Captain of the hero who was the owner and Captain of the hero who was the owner and Captain of the hero who have the whole of the hero who have the weather, and the hero who have the hero who have the hero who

charced the two wild pitches and two bases on balls, which his error column shows. Hallinan's error—a wild throw to first in attempting a double play—was really caused by his being run into by Williamson just as he was making the throw. Larkin's lameness was so severe that he only managed to limp to first base on a clean two-baser.

It really seems as if a little less growling would become some of the Indianapolis boys better. It really did Shaffer no good to make a row over a dead ball as he did in the seventh inning yesterday. He knew, and will not deny, that the ball hit his bat, and yet he argued no end that the ball did not touch "him." That sort of play might affect some umpires, but what is the use with McLean! He knows all the tricks there are in the game, and knew

THE TURF. CLEVELAND.

CLEVEL

Toia
Volunteer Maid
Up and Up
John McDongal
John H Starin
Time—2:224; 2:254; 2:25
2:22 class, purse \$2,000, divided:
Dick Swiveller
Lysander Boy
Silver Sides
Lew Scott
Ethel ady Pritchard Time-2:224: 2:21; 2:214.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 33.—The attendance at the races to-day was good. The Alabama stakes for fillies foaled in 1875, one mile and one-eighth, was won by Belle; Balance All second, Invermore third. Time, 1:59.

The Flash stakes, for 2-year-oids, one-half mile, was won by Harold; Idler second, Lulu third. Time, 494.

The handicap race, mile-and-a-quarter dash, was won we neastly by Garrick; Mechanic second, Springbranch third. Time, 2:134. Oriole fell soon after starting.

The free handicap steeple-chase was won by Trouble: Derby second, Fredericktown third. All Right led over a mile, and then went wrong.

AQUATIC.

MADISON, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MADISON, Wis., July 23,—The eighth annual regatts of the Madison Yacht Club takes place on Lake Mendota to-morrow and next day Two yachts from Oshkosh and two from Ge eva Lake with their crews arrived here to-day A large number of yachtmen are here from different parts of the State. Commodore Munger, of Chicago, and Capt. Bussey and the crew of the Cora will reach here on a midnight train. The regatta is exciting great interest, and, should the wind prove favorable, much sport is anticipated. Some twenty yachts will be entered for the race to morrow.

GOING TO MADISON.

Special Disputes to The Tribuna.

GENEVA LAKE, Wis., July 23.—The yachts Agamemnon, Capt. William Napper, and Geneva, Capt. David Lytle, were shipped by rail to Madison, Wis., last night, to participate in the regatts there July 24 and 25. Both boats have won several races here, and it is expected they will bear off one or more prizes at the Capital. A large number of yachtmen are here from dif

CURRENT OPINION.

Mexico is again scared by the old annexsion ghost. We have enough Mexico in Louisiana.

Henry Clay Dean and Brick Pomeroy are now the leading spirits of the Democracy of the West.—St. Louis Globs-Democrat (Rep.).

Meeting of Beaconsfield and the Queen: Meeting of Beaconneid and the Queen:
"O Vic.!" But let us traw the veil,
and imagine the feelings of John Brown. — Louis
wills Courier Journal.

Remember, in these hot and piping times

of coup de soleil, that death loves a shining mark in the shape of a bald-headed, irritable man, full of beer.—Washington Post. Col. Fred Grant is a third-termer. "Pa

has learned a good deal since he has been abroad,"
he observes, "and would make a still better President next time." Vive le Pa:—New York Star (Dem.). Dr. Carver would be a good man to have on the skirmish line in our coming war with Mex-ico. He could score forty-eight out of a possible fitty Greasers every morning, without half trying. — New Orleans Times.

We have laughed at Democrats who argue

or anywhere else.—Albany Evening Journal (Rep.).

Mr. Davis' speeches and letters are the expression of his individual sentiments, and not of those of any constituency in the South. Living a secluded life, and mixing very rarely with the active, live people of the day, he doubtless dwells far more on the past than upon the active, unstling present, and he scarce realizes the fact that "the world still moves." Another people have succeeded on the stage of life those whom Mr. Davis knew, and, with all due respect for his ability and his disposition to act and speak conscientiously, we nevertheless think it would be an act of true philosophy on his part to leave to those who are principally interested the guidance of the political affairs of the present day.—Natches Democrat (Dem.).

There is less imagination than truth in a There is less imagination than truth in a recent cartoon in the Graphic representing Dana. Potter, and Kearney as the men who will nominate Grant in 1880. It is just such pertilential people as these who keep the country aroused. Their madness calls out a desire for am in the Presidential chair who will be sure to hold his place despite all the Communists and the revolutionists in the world—a man who will not stop at any constitutional means to uphoid the saw. If the Democrats should for a day or a week give any indications that the Government would be safe in their hands, there are enough voters in the country on whom party ties sit lightly to give them the victory in 1880; but even those intelligent Independents who are louisest in their denunciation of the Republicans as corrupt, would be the last to give the control unconditionally into the hands of the Democracy. Every tasts of power has only served to show how absolutely unmanageable they would be with a full draft. If Grant is the man in 1880, it will be the Democracy who compelled his nomination and secured his election.—Philadelphia North American (Rep.).

We are prepared to pardon many of the recent personal and official eccentricities of Mr. William Henry Smith, Collector of Customs at Chicago, in view of the decided action he has Chicago, in view of the decided action he has taken in the matter of Mr. George C. Gorham's circular assessing Federal office-holders for the expenses of the Congressional campaign. The Collector of Internal Revenue and Postmaster at Chicago made haste and came down, like the precarious coun; but Mr. Smith filed his letter of instructions and package of confidential circulars in the waste-oasket, and remarked to a reporter that Mr. Gorham was "a scoundred." "Had Mr. Gorham," he continued, "employed his time in some legitimate business, instead of levying blackmail upon Government employes, he might to-day hold the respect of those who know him. For my own part, I consider the man unworthy of attention; and, as for the employes of this Department, they will never be coerced into contributing a cent for political purposes under mysdanistration." It will now be in order for Mr. Gorham to rage; but if he imagines that he can get the better of the Chicago Collector, he imagines a vain thing. Mr. Smith is an oid political associate and an intimate personal friend of Mr. Hayes. New York World (Dem.).

In the last Congress the South was basely

better. It really did Shaffer no good to make a row over a dead ball as he did in the seventh inning yesterday. He knew, and will not deny, that the ball hit his bat, and yet he argued no end that the ball did not touch "him." That sort of play might affect some umpires, but what is the use with McLean! He knows all the tricks there are in the game, and knew he them before Shaffer blossomed out. It is a great waste of time to try to bluff anything out of McLean.

The Chicago and Indianapolis Clube play their eighth game here to-morrow. The attendance at nome games is increasing as the White Stockings keep oh winning and increasing their chances for the flag.

BOSTON, July 23.—BOSTON—CINCINNATI.
BOSTON, July 23.—Providence, 6; Milwaukee, 4.

The Rowiden Bingales to The Tribune.
GUELPH, Out., July 23.—The Fat Men's Base-than weights 340, and the; lightest 140; a verage, 240. A dispatch from Hamilton tonight says the luvincibles of Guelph light agreement and the west was to be southern press and Southern votes. We have had enough of him, though he claims to be a Democrat. And we have had enough of all those who are unwilling to treat the South is an elies of Northern Democrats, we cannot and will not sacrifice our vital interests to their silly fears and broken promises. The choud in the horizon is much larger than a man's hand, even now. If the next Presidential election rois acound with the poor South still pleading to be friends(t) for only justice, the great race will be thrown in flayor of those who are unwilling to treat the Souths and broken promises and keep them. The Northern Democrate, we cannot and will not sacrifice our vital interests to their silly fears and broken promises and keep them. The Northern Democrate, to oppose the Credit-Mobilier swindle, ecclared against all sabsidies. The South and that we must have. If the Bomocratic leaders of the West. If both turn a deaf est to our demand, let us hold the balance of power between parties and help those who help us. The state our demanded, and that w

THE RAILWAYS.

Another Growl from the Missouri Roads at Chicago's Trade.

hors be changed to \$40 per ear, a reduction of \$10.

The resignation of Mr. Crampton as Commercial Agent of the Association at Kansas City was accepted. As already stated, Mr. Crampton resigned to accept the position of General Foreign Freight Agent of the Merchants' Despatch at Chicago.

There was some complaint on the part of the St. Louis managers because the bulk of the Missouri River business is going to Chicago, and they hinted at unfair dealings. The Chicago managers, however, were emphatic in their denial of unfair practices, and claimed to have rigidly maintained the tariff rates. They could account for the diversion of business on no other ground except that shippers preferred to ship this way on account of the superior facilities offered at this point. If the roads leading East from this city cut the rates it was a matter which the managers of the Chicago roads leading to Missouri River points could not help. This matter will probably form one of the principal themes of discussion at the regular meeting of the Association to-day. History of the Troubles Between the Two Sections of the Keokuk Road.

Another Muddle in the Finances of the Kansas Pacific.

IOWA RAILROADS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 23.—The old Iowa Pacific baving become dead beyond the hope of resurrection, it has been consigned to the tomb,

and a new company has been organized, as the Dubuque & Dakota Raliroad Company, with able men who are pushing the project to completion with fair prospect of success. H. L. Stout is the President, one of the wealthiest men in the West, energetic, cautious, and, above all, honest. He has carefully surveyed the premises, and believes the road is a necessity, and will pay when built. He has made propositions to the people along the line of what he can and will do. Experience has proved that private capital is not warranted in building raliroads in lows. The aid of the people who are directly to be benefited is needed. The people are waking up to the emergency, and are making strenuous afforts to provide tax aid sufficient to secure the road. The proposed line will pass through a tier of counties possessing immense productive wealth, and will give them a new and direct communication with the Mississippi at Dubuque, with Chicago and Milwaukee, an advantage possessed by no other east-and-west road in the State.

When the old Des Moines Valley Road was sold by the Sheriff to pay its debts, it was purchased by two parties, and reorganized as two-roads, though its interests were virtually one. The terminal point of the two was on the east side of the Des Moines River. The station houses were on the west side. The north half, of course, had no use for the bridge, and proposed to sell it to the other half, which was combelled to cross the river by the necessities of trade. No agreement could be had, and proposed to sell it to the other half, which was combelled to cross the river by the necessities of trade. No agreement could be had, and the south half our for the bridge, leaving the old elephant on the hands of the owners with no use for it. The next step was for the south half our for the bridge had none to spare. The Keokuk & Des Moines half on think it exactly consistent to be paying money in business connections to the Keokuk & Des Moines to be used in lawsuits to crush them. So they entered into an arrangement with

THE KANSAS PACIFIC MUDDLE.

An account of the fight between the Denver Extension bondholders and the Union Pacific pool for the possession of the Kansas Pacific Railroad has already been published in The Tribung. The bondholders' committee have

furnished the United States Trust Company

with engraved certificates to be given to persons depositing bonds with that Company, in further ance of the plan of the Committee to purchas

ANTI-VANDERBILT. PENNSYLVANIA. Special Dispatch to The Tribune New York, July 23.—The Tribune says that Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 23.—A six-months' railroad men do not appear to be able to ex-plain the cable dispatch of Monday that Mr. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 23.—A six-months' statement of the earnings of the Peunsylvania Railroad has been madejup for June 1. As compared with June last year, there was a decrease in gross earnings, of \$65,976; decrease in expenses, \$136,961; increase in net earnings, \$70,985. The first six months of 1878 as lickson, of the Grand Trunk Railway, and Mr Garrett, of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, were pegotiating in London to give the Grand Trunk a Chleago connection over Mr. Garrett's line, in order to counteract Vanderbilt's recent acquisi-tion. Should a combination be formed between compared with a corresponding period of 1877 make the following showing: Increase in gross earnings, \$115,541; decrease in expenses, \$500,937; increase in net earnings, \$616,478. The lines west of Pittsburg and Erie for the first six months of this year show a deficiency in meeting all liabilities of \$803,897, which is a gain over the corresponding period of 1877 of \$110,928. This indicates a net surplus for the year of nearly \$5,000,000. Railroad Companies, three routes have been suggested. The first supposes the purchase of the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad, or the making of running arrangements over it, from Bankers to Auburn, which would give a mileage as follows: Detroit to Ypsilanti (to build), 27 miles; Ypsilanti to Bankera, 64 miles; ITEMS. Bankers to Auburn, 47 miles; Auburn to Chicago, by the Baltimore & Onio, 140 miles; total, 284 miles. This is the precise distance over the The freight business has greatly improved during the last week or two, and the railroads are rapidly finding use for the empty cars which have blocked their yards for some time past. The increase of grain shipments from Southwestern points has been most marked. Michigan Central between Detroit and Chicago.
The second route suggested requires more track-building, but shortens the distance twenty miles, and is, from Detroit to Bankers (27 miles to build), 91 miles; Bankers to Fremont, 19 miles; Fremont to Milford The general officers of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company are getting ready to move into their new offices in the Honore Building, corner of Dearborn and Adams streets, and ex-

to Fremont, 19 miles; Fremont to Milford (to build), 48 miles; Milford to Chicago, 106 miles; total, 264 miles. The third route suggested requires over ninety miles of new road, but it is reported to have less grades and more straight lines than either of the other proposed routes. The mileage would be as follows: Detroit to Bankers (27 miles to build), 91 miles; Bankers to Milford (to be built), 65 miles; Milford to Chicago, 106 miles; total, 262 miles. This route is claimed to be twenty-two miles shorter than the Michigan Central, and it is estimated that it could be built for \$10,000 a mile, or \$900,000 for the entire distance, furnishing a road that would intersect all the leading lines in Michigan and Indiana. Whatever may be the object of Mr. Hickson's visit to London with Mr. Garrett, railroad men agree that the Grand Trunk, by an outlay of a comparatively small sum, can easily overcome all the obstacles in its attempt to reach Chicago placed in its way by the recent New York Central acquisitions. pect to move in by Saturday evening. The new offices will be the most convenient and centrally located in the city, and will be quite an improvement over the cramped quarters on West Van Buren street.

located in the city, and will be quite an improvement over the cramped quarters on West Van Buren street.

Mr. John Newell, General Manager of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, arrived here Sunday morning from the East in a very precarious condition, and had to be taken to his home on the North Side in a carriage. It is understood that Mr. Newell's sickness has been caused by the intense heat which has prevailed during the last week or two. He is reported to have considerably improved during yesterday, and he will undoubtedly be about again in a few days.

Owing to the sickness of General-Manager Newell, of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, the meeting of General Managers and General Freight Agents of Eastern roads, which was to have been held in this city yesterday, for the purpose of regulating East-bound freight rates, did not come off. There will be a meeting between the representatives of Vanderbill's roads in this city and Mr. J. H. Rutter, tieneral Traffle Manager of the New York Central, in a few days.

Mr. C. J. Ives, Superintendent and General Freight and Passenger Agent of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, was in the city yesterday. In a conversation with a Tribous reporter he stated that the wheat crop throughout Iowa and Minnesots has been badly damaged by the heavy rains of a few weeks ago and the intense heat which followed it. The large arreage planter this year may, in a measure, make up for the loss, but the quality of the wheat will undoubtedly be much inferior to that of last year.

A meeting of representatives of the roads comprising the Green Line Southern Dispatch Company was held in this city yesterday. There were present J. Collett, Superintendent Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago; Gen. J. H. Wilson, &t. Louis & Southeastern; John E. Martin, Superintendent Evansville & Terre Haute, Robert Forsyth, General Freight Agent Chicago & Eastern Illinois; E. S. Babcock, Jr., C. H. Crosby, R. Forsyth, and R. G. Butier. Mr. H. M. Cottingham was appointed General Southe

ance of the plan of the Committee to purchase the road. The Committee recently applied to the Stock Exchange to make such certificates a good delivery in the Board in lieu of bonds deposited. The Union Pacific people, who control the other interests of the Kahsas Pacific, made a counter application to have all the bonds and stock of the latter company transferred from the free list, which is called only on demand, to the active list, which is called only on demand, to the active list, which is called regularly every day, and to make the Denver Extension bonds a good delivery, if accompanied by certain certificates. A day or two ago the Committee to whom the matter was referred decided that they would have to refuse the bondholders' application, the rules of the Exchange requiring a majority of the bonds to be deposited and the plan to be published before certificates can be recognized as equal to bonds. They granted the other application. After the decision had been announced, quite a scene occurred, which is described by the New York Times as follows:

Jay Gould, who was evidently out of temper, angrily denounced the Bondholders' Committee. He said that Mr. Villard, the Receiver of the road, and Mr. Bolmes, of the Committee, had made representations to him which than asterward repudiated, and that the Committee had published raise statements in 'he newspapers, misrepresenting the position of both nimself and the pool. Mr. Meyer replied that the original arreement with the pool was based upon their providing \$250,000 for interest, to be distributed among the bood, having been done, the bondholders did not consin, and the pool had on right to compilin because the Committee were instrumental in keeping them out. The pool had only themselves to blame. He said that Mr. Villard, the Receiver of the troad, and Mr. Holmes, of the Committee, had made representations to him which they atterward repudiated, and that the Committee had published false statements in the newspapers, misrepresenting the position of both himself and the pool. Mr. Meyer replied that the original agreement with the pool was based upon their providing \$250,000 for interest, to be distributed among the bond holders as they agreeded their bonds. This not having been done, the bondholders did not consist, and the pool had no right to complain because the Committee were instrumental in keeping them out. The pool had only themselves to blame.

THE SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY ASSOCIATION.

The Executive Committee of the Southwestern Railway Association held a meeting yesterday at the Grand Pacific to take into consideration cortain matters to be brought before the general meeting of the Association to-day. There were present J. C. McMullin, General Manager, Chicago & Alton, Chairman of the Committee; C. W. Smith, Geoeral Traffic Manager, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; J. B.

Carson, General Manager, Hannibal & St. Joe;
A. A. Talmadge, General Manager, Missouri
Pacific; and T. McKissock, General Superintendent, St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern.
Though the meeting lasted for some time, yet the only business of importance transacted was the adoption of a resolution to recommend to the meeting to-day that the rate on dressed hogs be changed to \$40 per car, a reduction of \$10.

Of the first stain or speck beware
That on your teeth you may capy.
There is by far more danger there
Than at the moment meets the eye.
Use SOZODONT without delay,
And thus arrest the first decay.

INSURANCE.

STAR Fire Insurance Co.

OF NEW YORK. Cash Capital - - \$300,000.00 Cash Assets - - \$602,074.55

STATEMENT, July 1, 1878. Damand Loans.

Bouds and Mortgages.

Bank and Railroad Stocks.

Real Estate

THE SARATOGA CONFERENCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 23.—A Times Saratoga spe

call says: Two meetings of the railroad mag-nates were held to-day, one this morning and one this afternoon, in Col. Thomas A. Scott's pariors, in one of the cettages of the United States Hotel. The morning meeting was at-tended by Col. Scott, A. J. Cassatt, and Mr. Rutter. The railroad mep say that Mr. Vander-hill was also there and Vanderhills saw the search vander-hill was also there and Vanderhills saw the same of Vanderhills saw the saw

bilt-was also there, and Vanderbilt says he wasn't. Mr. John W. King, Jr., of the Baltimore & Ohio

Road, had not yet arrived, so the subject of oil transportation was taken up. There is an old pooling arrangement among the trunk lines on oil freight which has not, it is said, been

adhered to with very great care, and it was to

settle the minor points of difference in this matter that the morning meeting was held. The

points in dispute were very slight, and they were easily adjusted. There will be no change, at least at present, in the oil tariff. Mr. King, of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, reached here on an early afternoon train, and the railroad

NORTHERN PACIFIC. Special Dispatch to The Trioune.
FARGO, D. T., July 23.—From President

Wright, of the Northern Pacific, I learn some important facts relative to a branch north from

a point west of Fargo, down the Red River Val-ley, to the British line, and the extension from

the Missouri to the Yellowstone. The engineers returned yesterday from their survey north, and submitted a report to Mr. Wright. They found

Reinsurance Pund. \$107,851.20
Losses unpaid and other cisims. \$2,201.45 140,052.65
Surplus for Policy Holders. \$462.021.90

JAS. M. HODGES, Sec. N. C. MILLER, Pres. FISHER BROS., Agents.

WE ALSO REPRESENT THE FOLLOW-ING PIRST-CLASS COMPANIES: FARRAGUT FIRE INS. CO. OF N. Y., PARK PIRE INSURANCE CO. OF N. Y., FISHER BROS., Agents,

DRY GOODS. WEST END DRY GOODS HOUSE MADISON AND PEORIA-STS.

146 LaSalle-st.

on an early afternoon train, and the railroad men immediately went into conference again, except Mr. Vanderblit, who drove out with his stylish team. The subject under discussion this afternoon was general treights. The meeting was merely preliminary to the meetings to-morrow and on Thursday. There seems to be ne doubt that Mr. Vanderblit is strongly opposed to any increase in the general freight tariff, and he frowned it down when it was hinted to him by a prominent railroad official several days ago. Sarstora is full of railroad-men. It is said of the New York Central and the Pennsylvania Roads that they are not represented here—they are here themselves. Col. Scott had intended to return home to-morrow, but to-day he announced his intention to remain till Thursday night at least, and has engaged rooms to that time.

Have been made on our entire line of Summer Goods to effect a complete clearance.

Reductions are as follows: LINEN STITS

Reduced 40 to 50 per cent.

SUMMER COSTUMES

Reduced 30 to 40 per cent.

SILK CLOAKS AND WRAPS

Reduced one-third.

SUMMER SHAWLS

Reduced 40 per cent.

LACE SHAWLS AND SACQUES

Reduced to less than onefourth former prices.

LINEN LAWNS

GRENADINES
Reduced 25 per cent.

PARASOLS
Reduced 25 per cent.

SUMMER SILKS
Reduced 20 per cent.

All other Strictly Seasonable Goods at Large Reductions.

submitted a report to Mr. Wright. They found a remarkably feasible route through a country of unsurpassed fertility. The total cost of building 153 miles, the distance to the boundary line, is estimated by the Chief Engineer at \$945,000. Negotiations with the Canadian Government will be entered into at once for the purpose of effecting connection with the Perabina branch of the Canada Pacific. The management indicate that they will blace under contract 200 miles of the main line west from Bismarck to the Yellowstone, and utilize the 5,000,000 acres of land between these points in the building of the extension, which would cost \$10,000 to \$12,000 per mile. CARSON, PIRIE & CO. ANTI-FAT.



ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT is the great remedy for Corpulsace. It is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. It acts upon the food in the stomach, preventing its being converted into a faster in accordance with directions, is will resease a first present the second of the seco

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CANVASSERS "ACROSS

CONTINENT.

KANRAKEE. WILL. HENET. STEPHENSON. WHITESIDE, LEE. HOTEL.

St. Nicholas Hotel. BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

This popular resort for Travelers has been renovated and improved. All the features that have so signally contributed to its world-wide reputation will be maintained. A uniform rate of prices, \$3.50 per day for all parts of the house.

URIAH WEICH, Prop'r.

ESTABLISHED 1960 RANDAL H. FOOTE, BANKER.

Having been for twelve years a member of Res. The Stock Exchange and Wice President of Good Footh, the highest character and experience of Good Footh, and Good Footh, and Good Footh, and Calle on large or small se-augit bought should no regular commissions and moderate margina. The shipt entitled "Wall Street," and stock ashes constaining valuable information, mailed on receipt of 10c.

The finest and best set, warranted. Teeth streeted without pais. The finest fillings at one-third rates.

See at one-third rates. ACCHESNAY.

Corner Clark and Handolph-sts. POR SALE.

MEATS, MEATS, MEATS Vessels, Hotels Butchers, Restaurents especial rits, rolls, loins, tendarioles, etc., at sewest whole prices. CHICALO MEAT PRESERVING CO.

Trade Still Dull---Quotations Unchanged.

An Active Market for Breadstuffs at Enhanced Prices.

Hog Products More Active and Higher.

FINANCIAL.

As was suggested some days ago, more recent and favorable information from the wheat districts in Minnesota and elsewhere where the crop was said to be injured by the rains, followed by the excessively hot weather, is received in banking and other circles with great satisfaction. The injury proves not to be so widespread and so serious has the earlier dispatches indicated. In some few sections the yield may possibly fall short some 30 or 40 per cent; but, on the whole, Minnesota promises to roll up a full average crop, and, while a part of it may be comparatively poor in quality, she will contribute her full share of wheat to the wants of the country. If the barley theresway is mainly destroyed, the people will simply have less beer, and this surely, if a calamity to some, can be borne by the general public with becoming patience. Early in the season the cold, wet weather excited gloomy forebodings in regard to the corn crop, but the hot wealther excited gloomy forebodings in regard to the corn crop, but the hot wealther excited gloomy forebodings in regard to the corn crop, but the hot wealther excited gloomy forebodings in regard to the corn crop, but the hot e season the cold, wet weather excited gloomy repodings in regard to the corn crop, but the hot sell has brought it forward wonderfully, and from sections the reports show a bright prespect for a bundant yield. Of course everything now as to promise a large and active full trade. Our ters and business-men are well prepared with ey and energy for all that may offer.

r cent, with a concession on large amounts and best customers of 1@2 per cent. Money very undant. Call and short time loans, 4@6 per ent. Collections generally prompt and good. New York exchange between banks is still close and firm at 60@75c per \$1,000. Customers sup-

The bank clearings were \$2,400.000. Mon-tay they were \$2,600,000—another index by which o judge of the general dullness. CORRECTION.

The types multiplied the amount of daily invest-

in 4 per cent Government bonds from one millions in the financial of yesterday. The ake was so great that probe the correction for himself. SAN FRANCISCO AHEAD.

t now the bankers and merchants of San isco are making their exchange out of the National Treasury. The way in which they make "a nice thing" out of the Government is describ-

busicant to hardype for goods imported is settled by the remittance of gold to New York in considerable amounts. This year the amount of gold sent overland from July 1 to July 15 m only 330, 736, against \$1,626,300 for the corresponding period last season, and this departure from the ordinary course of trade is accounted for by the existence of silver certificates. It costs little to send silver certificates, and as these are available for payment of custom duties in New York, and can consequently be disposed of at par or a fraction below par in gold, our bankers are sending them instead of gold, and so saving the transportation charges. In stipulating that purchases of silver would be paid for only in silver standard dollars, the Treasury officials thought, perhaps, that they would succeed in getting a certain quantity of these coins into circulation. If so, they have been disappointed. The silver dollars disbursed in payment of buildon are simply deposited at the Sub-Treasury bere, and silver certificated taken in return. These are forwarded to New York and

tion by your bank in thirty, sixty, or ninety days, as shall be the most convenient period for estimate? Upon the receipt at this office of your reply, if satisfactory, a transfer order will be issued, upon which the Superintendent of the Mini will send to you by express, at the expense of the Department, a suitable amount of standard dollars, to be disposed of as requested below. Upon receipt of the coin upon such order, it should be credited as currency in the Treasurer's general account. Is making transfers of funds from your bank, allowance will be made in your favor for the silver dollars on hand. It is desirable that the silver dollars on hand. It is desirable that the silver dollars on hand it is desirable that the silver dollars on hand in acchange for United States and Nutional-Bank notes, upon checks presented for payment, and in lieu of one and two dollar notes especially, should there be the usual demand for gach denominations during the remainder of the year; they may be furnished for disbursement upon pay-rols and for any purpose other than directly for payment of coin-dues to the Government. Very respectfully, JAMES GHIFMLAN,

Treasurer United States.

TRADE WITH MEXICO.

The New York Journal of Commerce of the 19th has an interesting letter giving statistics and facts in relation te our traffic with Mexico. The following table is important. During the eight years, 1870-77; inclusive the commerce of the

following table is important. During the eight years, 1870-77 inclusive, the commerce of the United States with Mexico was as follows:

In his letter accompanying the "Commercial Relations" for 1877 (not yet published) Secretary Evarts says that on account of the unsettled condition of affairs in Mexico he is unable to give, from any consular reports received therefrom, any particulars concerning the trade and commerce of that country later than for the year 1874. The exports of native products for that year amounted to only \$6, 614, 023, the United States receiving \$3, 430, 869, and Great British \$1, 295, 216. The export of commerce of the commerce of the export of commerce of the commerce of the export of commerce of the commerce of the commerce of the export of commerce of the commerce of the export of commerce of the commerce of the commerce of the export of commerce of the commerce of

The value of our exports to Mexico were in '77 a little less than \$6,000,000, and of course the a little less than \$0,000,000, and of course the whole amount of the \$8,000,000 of coin received from that country had to be remitted in bills to Europe, mostly to London, to pay for Mexican importations from foreign countries. Let Yankee energy and shrewdness devote itself to this trace, and in a very few years it can sell Mexico goods enough to retain this \$8,000,000 of coin in this country. The merchants and manufacturers of Chicago can, and doubtless will, secure a large-share of this trade. The route by the Illinois Central Railway and the Guif of Mexico is very direct, and, besides, it will not be many years before direct, and, besides, it will not be many years before our railways from Colorado, and also the lines through Texas, will reach the sleepy old City of the Montezumas. That Chicago is destined to have a large and lucrative trade with Mexico in the not distant future there cannot be a particle of doubt.

TRADE IN SCOTLAND.

Mr. Samnel F. Cooper, United States Consul at Glasgow, transmits to the Department of State a report on trade in Scotland. Wages are steadily declining. Laborers receive from 50 to 75 cents a day; miners, 8 to 12 cents an hour; mechanics, \$7 a week; printers, \$8. On railways conductors are paid \$5 to \$6 a week; switch-tenders, \$5; engine-drivers, 10 to 14 cents an hour; firemen, 6 to 8 cents an hour. The cost of living is about the same as in the Umted States. There are eleven banks in Scotland, with their branches, under special charters. Their capital is \$50,000,000; circulation, \$25,000,000; deposits, \$342,000,000; gold held, \$17,000,000; deposits, \$342,000,000; gold held, \$17,000,000; deposits, \$342,000,000; gold held, \$17,000,000; deposits, is some in coin, and to hold a certain proportion of coin to work. Only about 5 per cent of the surrency is coin, four-fifths of which is silver. Paper is universally proferred to coin, which is never called for except fet special uses, Laborers are paid in silver, which is preferred because of its smaller deportanting. A pound note is the smallest note issued.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Greenbacks, 99% in coin. LOCAL SECURITIES. BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.
To the Western Associated Press.
NEW YORK, July 23.—Gold steady at 100%. Bor rowing rates, 162 per cent.
Governments were generally steady.

The stock market, in early dealings, was heav, and depressed for Granger shares, which were at tacked sharply by the bears, and broke 1@2%. Towards noon there was a recovery of %@% per at. Trunk-line shares, although irregular, were the main firm, owing to favorable results exin the main firm, owing to favorable results expected from the Saratoga compromise. Lake Shore was most active, ranging between 63% @64%. Western Union declined to 93. During the afternoon, the market was buoyant, the entire list recording an advance of % @1%, the improvement being fully maintained at the close. The sudden advance in Granger shares was the consequence of decidedly more favorable advices in regard to crops. Trunk-line shares were strong, and Erie at the close advanced to 17%. Western Union rose to 94. Transactions were 140000 shares, of which 17,000 were Erie, 36,000 Lake Shore, 15,000 Northwestern common, 4,600 preferred, 39,000 St. Puni common, 16,000 preferred, 4,000 Lackawana, and 7,200 Western Union.

Money market easy at 11% @2.

Money market easy at 1\(\frac{4}{62}\).

Money market easy at 1\(\frac{4}{62}\).

Prime mercantile paper, 2\(\frac{4}{6}\) 4c.

Customs receipts, \(\frac{2}{6}\)70,000. Custom receipts, \$270,000.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$89,000.
Clearings, \$7,000,000.
Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, weak at 82%
Sight exchange on New York at 485%.
Produce exports for the week. \$7,018,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23. -Fol closing quotations at the Stock Bo Frand Prize. 3% Yellow Jacket. XEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, July 23.—Gold. 100% 2100%. Sight exchange on New York. & premium. Sterling exchange. bankers' bills, 485% 2486.

POREIGN.

London, July 23.—Consois, 95

American Securities—Reading, American Securities—Reading, 192; Erie, 10%; preferred, 32.
United States bonds—'67s, 108%; 10-40s, 111%; new 5s, 108%; 4\\(\frac{4}{3}\)s, 106\(\frac{8}{3}\). Rate of discount in open market for 3 months' bills, 2%; below the Bank of England rate, %.

REAL ESTATE. The following instruments were filed for record Puesday, July 23:

Tuesday, July 23:

Penn st. 200 ft n of Division st, w f. 28x111% ft, Improved. dated July 20.

of 50x243 ft to canal (with other property), dated July 17.

Robey st. s w cor of Coulter st. e f. 24-91 part of 50x243 ft to canal (with other property), dated July 17.

Robey st. s w cor of Coulter st. e f. 24-91 part of 50x243 ft to canal (with other property), dated July 17.

West Erie st. 24 ft e of Leavitt st. s f. 24x1223 ft. dated July 13.

Thirty-sventh st. n e cor of Wallace st. s f. 25x 100 ft. dated July 18.

Stough to Robert Q. Neal).

Rush st. n e corner of Markor (19x100 6-10) J. Stough to Robert Q. Neal).

Rush st. n e corner Superior, w f. 28x100 ft. Improved, dated July 18 (Sydney Myers and wife to Hearry W. Bishoo).

Orchard st. 56% ft s of Centre st. w f. 28 4-10 x1325 ft. dated Feb. 19. 1877.

Wabash av. n e corner of Harmon court, w f. 27x110 ft. dated July 28 (William R. Loomis to Samuel O. Cochrash).

O'Charles F. Remick).

Wast of City Lintin within A Radius of Saven Twenty-two lots in Cady's Lots of De Wolf's w 27 acres of S E & Sec. 18, 89, 13, dated July 17 (James J. Noble to Charles E. Raker).

SCOMMERS CLARE.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the latest quotations for July delivery on the leading articles for the last two days:

Tuesday morning, and for the corresponding date

ed of 9,000 bris seller August at \$9.3569, 40; 5,500 bris seller September at \$6.5069 55. Total, 18.500 bris. The market closed quiet at \$9.3569.40 cash; \$9.3569.37% seller July; \$9.37%9.40 edler August; \$9.52%9.57% seller September; and \$9.3% seller August; \$9.52%9.55 seller September; and \$9.3% seller the year.

Prime mess pork was scarce and firm at \$9.25%9.50, and extra urime at \$8.5089.75.

Lakb-Was siso moderately active and firmer, closing 5c per 100 lbs higher than ou Monday. The bulk of the transactions were in changing August to September at 75c per 100 lbs premium. Cash not offered freely, the new make not being more than sufficient to supply local reflerers. Sales were reported of 6.750 to such a firm and the seller August at \$5.07% \$9.750 to 5. The market closed at \$6.02% \$0.505 seller August; and \$7.0567.07% seller September.

Maats—There was a very fair inquire, but brivers | Receipts | Shipments | 1878 | 1877 | 1878 | 1877 | 1878 | 1877 | 1878 | 1877 | 1878 | 1877 | 1878 | 1877 | 1878 | 1877 | 1878 | 1877 | 1878 | 1877 | 1878 | 1877 | 1878 | 1877 | 1878 | 1878 | 1877 | 1878 | 1877 | 1878 | 1878 | 1877 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1877 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877.

nounced on 'Change yesterday, and re-respect passed to his memory.

The produce markets were active yest an advance in prices was quite fully establis an advance in prices was quite fully established on all the cereals, as well as on provisions, due mainly to local speculation and manipulation, though our receipts are not large, our stocks in store only moderate, while there is a liberal consumption and shipping inquiry. Advices from other markets quoted no important changes in values, but the leading markets opened up strong, and the minor ones followed mainly in sympathy. The weather was again comfortably cool. Reports from the harvest fields of the Northwest were quite encouraging.

guite encouraging.

Dry-goods jobbers were not very busy, though the volume of business was not less than in past seasons at a like period. Prices were again quoted firm and steady. In the grocery market little change was observable. There was a fair seasonable demand for both staple and side goods, and the general tone of the market was one of steadness. Sugars have eased off a trifle at the East, but the reduced condition of our supply operates against a decline here. There was a good local and demand for butter, and the market was irm, with choice and fancy grades showing something of a hardening tendency, owing to their com-parative scarcity. Clover also was held at full figures, with choice grades displaying positive strength. In the dried-fruit market nothing new was noted, trade continuing dull at easy prices. Fish were fairly active and frm. Oils were in good demand for the time of year, and were gen-erally steady. The exception was linseed, which was quoted 2c lower,—raw at 54c and boiled at 56c. Tolseco, harden, leather, coal, and wood hing of a hardening tendency, owing to their con

were quoted as before.

The cargo lumber market was dull and easy in the absence of buyers, with fair offerings. The demand at the yards was again limited, and no quotable change in prices was mentioned. The wool market was fairly active and steady. Trade has failen off during the week, and some dealers think the recent rush is to be followed by a dull spell, ight, the receipts being small, and prices held their own, chiefly on account of the scarcity of stock. Hay, salt, and seeds were quiet. Poultry met with a better inquiry, and prime young chicken

Lake freights were quiet at 1%c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Room was taken for 48,000 bu wheat, 215,000 bu corn, and 25,000 bu rye. Through rates by lake and canal were unchanged being 6% on corn, 7% of for wheat to New York. Lake and rail rates were quiet at 9c for corn to Buffalo and 7%c for do to New York.

Rail freights were steady at 16c to New York and 21c to Boston, on grain; and 18c and 23c to

GRAIN IN STORE. The following are the footings of the official report of the grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last and corresponding dates:

1878. 4 415 75, 775 12, 770 1, 729 708 11, 417 57, (30 18, 430 3, 397 16, 188 49, 385 Wheat-No. 1 red winter. No. 2 red. No. 3 winter. Rejected winter No. 1 spring. No. 2 spring. No. 2 spring. Rejected spring. No. 1 hard spring. No. 2 hard spring. 357 4,278 4,252 1,248 12, 146 67, 665 7, 576 3, 067 43, 308 90, 259 251,319 Total.... 176,44 8, 609 258, 055 241, 214 7, 319 416, 615 4, 465 12, 638 8, 611 26, 465 561, 525 319, 977 22, 279 733, 562 12, 719 42, 055 27, 866 6, 699 113, 259 113, 275 367, 749 4, 465 15, 970 9, 904 Tctal..... 955, 616 630, 421 1,743,448 14,813 12,119 Total. 5, 725 2, 954 18, 127 2, 846 5, 032 29,684 17,442 7,640

WHEAT IN MILWAUKER.

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

IN NEW YORK TESTERDAY.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 8, 484 bris; wheat, 140, 574 bu; corn, 119, 400 bu; coats, 46, 489 bu; corn-meal, 900 bris and 195 bags; rye, 24, 495 bu; malt, 13, 000 bu; pork, 194 bris; beef, 3, 732 bris; cut meats, 1, 522 pkgs; lard, 433 pkgs; whisky, 671 bris.

Exports-Flour, 1, 200 bris; wheat, 18,000 bu

at Chreago Customs, July 23: Fowler Bros., 230 sks sait: Edward Brainard, 1 case picture frames, 1 case chairs; Barnum Bros., 37 cases toys and

fancy goods; Schott, Hess & Co., 39 cases toys and fancy goods; Burley & Tyrreil, 6 pkgs earth-enware. Collection, \$3, 155. 50.

coupled with the fact that our stocks are being drawn down quite rapidly, and that the hog supply is probably smaller than had been calculated upon, all exerted a

hardesing influence on prices of product. The great bulk of the trading, however, was in changing over August into September.

Posk—Moderately active and 10@12%c per bri higher, with the greater proportion of the transactions, how-ever, in transferring August to September at 15c per bri premium. Cash pork is not to be had under the fig-ures current for the August option. Sales were report-ed of 9,000 bris seller August at \$9,3569,40; 9,500 bris Poller Sentember at \$9,500 5. Total 18,500 bris. Pos-

orn, 179,000 bn; rye, 18,000 bn.

53, 953 236,585 254,860 ,535, 232 bu. The 61, 296 show a decrease during last week of 14, 157 bu wheat, and an increase of 325, 195 bu corn. 7,110 bu oats, 12,242 bu rve, and 1,705 bu barley. Total

continue to determine any of both states and state and that, and, with stocks of most finds considerably red ductor. And with stocks of most finds considerably red ductor. No. 1 whitefish per 16-ort. \$3.0063.10 · family whitefish. \$1.7561.190 trout. \$2.2062.30 msckerel, extra. per 16-bri. \$13.00813.50; No. 1 shore. \$10.008 10.50; extra mess. \$11.50; No. 1 bay. \$8.0065.50; No. 2 shore. 16-bri. \$7.0087.25; No. 2 bay. \$7.5086.00; arge family do, now, 4-bri. \$5.75; No. 1 shore. kits, \$1.8081.50; No. 1 bay. kits, \$1.8081.50; do, medium, \$1.2561.30; large family kits, \$1.0081.50; do, medium, \$1.2561.30; large family kits, \$1.0081.50; do, medium, \$1.2561.30; large family kits, \$1.500.00; do, round, bris, \$5.2565.50; do, 46-bris, \$3.00; Holland herring, \$1.15; shocked halibut, 7080; sauled herring, per box, 30c.
FRUITS AND NUTS—Remain dull and easy. There was a hand-to-mouth demand at the range of prices given below: increase, 346, 252 bu. The above-noted quantities of hard wheat include 12, 294 bu No. 1 Minnesota No. 1 spring hard. 1878. 1877. 1878. 1877. 1878. 1877. 1878. 1877. 1878. 1877. 1878. 1877. 1878. 1879.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There was a very fair business transacted under this heait, and the market was considerably stronger, a moderate appreciation in values being established. Small receipts or hogs and an advance of 5816c fer 100 ha in the value of the raw material, counted with the fact, that our stocks are help, drawn

k, at 356-376: Heave on on the last of the

the year.

Corn was firmer, with sales of 235, 000 ou at 33142325% for Corn was firmer, with sales of 1,250 Meas point was quert and steady, with sales of 1,250 bris, at \$8.3716 for August and \$9.325 for September.

Lard was steady. Sales 1,300 tes for September at

Wheat sold after the call at 88% 288% c for August.
Corn was stronger at 38% 288% c seller August and
88% c seller september;
Charters were made for 40,000 bu corn. GENERAL MARKETS. BROOM-CORN-Was in small request and steady. Strictly green hurl, 51,40c; red-tipped no, 41,45c; green brush that will work itself, 4,460 ic; red and

green brush that will work itserf, 4/60 (c; red and red-tipped do. 34/64/6c; inferior, 36/3/6c; crooked, 36/4c.

BUTTER—There was nothing new to be said of the butter market. Trade was fairly active both on local and shipplan/account, and prices were firm, especially for choice qualities, which, owing to the recent extremely hot weather, are in very light supply. There is but little surplus stock of any grade, and continued firmness is looked for. We quote: Choice to fancy creamery, 166/19c; good to choice dairy, 12/6/15c; medium, 96/11c; inferior to common, 56/3c.

BAGGING—No marked change was apparent in this market. Business was good, and the quoted prices

market. Business was good, and the quoted prices were very generally adhered to. We repeat our list: Stark, 24c; Brighton A, 23%c; Lewiston, 21c; Otter CHEESE-Met with a fair demand only. Shippers

FRUITS AND NUTS—Remain dull and easy. There was a hand-to-mouth demand at the range of prices given below:

FORZIGN—Dates, 5680; figs. layers, 9614c; Turkish prunes, 746894c; raizins, layers, 51,7561,85; London layers, 52, 1062, 20; toole, Muscatel, 52 1062, 15; Valencia, Sadyle; Zante currants, 58694c; citto, 16617c. Donkstio—Alden aspies, 16618c; New York and Michigan, 4644c; Southern, 25634c; New York and Michigan, 4644c; Southern, 25634c; Ohio, 36584c; peaches, unpaired, haives, 4644c; on quarters, 35624c. Nors—Filberts, 1156124c; almonds, Tarragona, 20 621c; French walnuts, 10611c; Naples walnuts, 12613c; Grenoble walnuts, 15614c; Brazils, 55484c; Texas pecana, 7685c; River pecans, 6664c; Winginia do, 66 645c.

13c: Grenous wanuas rose of the control of the cont mon. 28630c; common molasses. 38638c; black strap, 28630c;
SPICES—Allspice. 166618'4c; cloves. 40645c; casma. 28625c; Depoper. 1556616c; numers, No. 1, 100685c; Caicutta ginger. 868c.
Soar—True Bine. 58c; German mottled. 5'4c; Bine Lily, 534c; White Lily, 54c; White Rose, 54c; Peach Blosson. 7c; Savon Imperial, 54c; Hair Thue Bine. 5'4c; Peach Blosson. 7c; Savon Imperial, 50c; The supply indicated the second principle of the supply METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK-Were in light

ported of 180 bris as \$1.05 per gallon raw. New York was easier: Alcohol for export was nominal at 31\(\frac{1}{2}\) \$20 delivered in New York: Cladinasti was quoted at \$1.04\$. Baltimore at \$1.07\$, and Peoris at \$1.07\$ for whisky.

WOUL-The market is less active, and not so firm as a week ago. Slocks are accumulating at interior points at \$1.07\$ for the market per considerable of the period of the period

LIVE STOCK. ... 724 4.607 CATTLE-For fair to extra

offerings of those two classes had a depressing effect upon values, sales showing a slight decline from the prices of the day before. The proportion of Texas and Colorado cattle was exceptionally \$\frac{\text{decline}}{2}\$ are than one-half the entire receipts. Sales were at \$2.50 \$\pm\$8.20 for the former, and at \$2.75\pm\$8.75 for the latter, and aggregated between 1,700 and 1,800 head. Rosenbaum. Bass & Co., sold two droves of Colorados at \$3.75. Sales of natives were from \$2.25\pm\$2.50 for inferior, to \$5.20\pm\$5.50 for extra. The latter prices were obtained by McDonaid, March & Ch., for 12 head averaging 1,500 lbs.

On July 4 there was shipped from Boston on the steamer Massachusetts, 550 cattle. They arrived safely in Liverpool on Monday of last week, not one having died or met with any accident during the nassace. It was the largest cargo of cattle ever carried across the ocean.

The market closed quiet with very little stuff left

grades. By noon about everything had been weighed, and the market closed firm at the above quotations. Skips were closed out at \$3.25(83.85).

No. 12. Price No. 46. Price No. 4e. Price 25...303 \$4.30 \$8.101 \$4.25 \$4.25 \$4.27 \$4.15 \$5...303 \$4.30 \$8.101 \$4.25 \$4.25 \$4.27 \$4.15 \$5...303 \$4.30 \$8.101 \$4.25 \$4.25 \$4...200 \$4.15 \$5...303 \$4.40 \$105...221 \$4.25 \$47...200 \$4.15 \$63...353 \$4.40 \$105...221 \$4.25 \$67...270 \$4.15 \$67...282 \$4.40 \$73...171 \$4.25 \$27...232 \$4.15 \$67...282 \$4.40 \$73...171 \$4.25 \$27...232 \$4.15 \$77...282 \$4.40 \$73...171 \$4.25 \$27...233 \$4.15 \$25...245 \$4.35 \$75...182 \$4.20 \$27...233 \$4.15 \$57...360 \$4.30 \$56...273 \$4.20 \$50...286 \$4.15 \$57...360 \$4.30 \$56...273 \$4.20 \$50...286 \$4.15 \$55...193 \$4.20 \$51...225 \$4.15 \$55...193 \$4.30 \$50...286 \$4.15 \$59...274 \$4.30 \$61...227 \$4.20 \$50...184 \$4.15 \$50...194 \$4.25 \$47...185 \$4.20 \$47...302 \$4.10 \$50...172 \$4.25 \$40...188 \$4.20 \$72...282 \$4.10 \$50...172 \$4.25 \$40...188 \$4.20 \$72...282 \$4.10 \$50...172 \$4.25 \$40...188 \$4.20 \$72...282 \$4.10 \$50...172 \$4.25 \$40...188 \$4.20 \$72...282 \$4.10 \$50...172 \$4.25 \$40...188 \$4.20 \$72...282 \$4.10 \$50...172 \$4.25 \$57...211 \$4.20 \$41...31 \$4.10 \$105...196 \$4.25 \$65...188 \$4.20 \$72...289 \$4.10 \$37...169 \$4.25 \$65...188 \$4.20 \$43...314 \$4.10 \$105...196 \$4.25 \$65...188 \$4.20 \$43...314 \$4.10 \$105...196 \$4.25 \$65...188 \$4.20 \$43...314 \$4.00 \$13...318 \$4.20 \$41.. 4.25: neavy, 54.2564.50; 4 cars unsoid.

KAST LIERTY,

KAST LIERTY, July 23.—CATILE—Receipts to-day.

880, all for sale here: no through stock: supply light sales to-day, 44 loads: nearly three-fourths to country buyers and local dealers; good cattle selling at full las week's prices; common very duil; not many good one bear.

nere. Hoos—Receipts, 1,110 head; Yorkers, 83,15@3,40; hiladelphias, \$3,70@3,85.
SEEKE—Receipts, 4,900 head; selling at \$3,25@4,20; prospects fair. SHREP-Receipts, 4.900 head; selling at \$3.2544.20; prospects fair.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 22.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2.283; sales, choice, \$7.75; cairs, \$7.4847.50; first quality, \$6.0098.50; second, \$5.0098.50; links, \$4.0064.50; links, \$4.0064.50; july 4.500 cairs, \$7.4847.50; first quality, \$6.0098.50; lanks, \$4.486, the latter price exceptions; rates were \$4.9000 cower on common lots.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI. July 23.—HOGS.—Duil; common, \$3.50.64.00; fair to good light, \$4.0084.30; heavy packing, \$4.1.644.50; butchers, \$4.4084.50; receipts, \$30; shipments, \$30.

DRY GOODS.

CRICAGO.

The dry-goods market has remained without much action, the demand from all sources having been light in the extreme. Business is always stack at this time of year, but it has been more than ordinarily dull during the past week, owing to the prevalence of exceptionally hot weather. In values there have been no changes worthy of note. The tone of the market remains arm both for cotton and woolen productions. The New York Journal of Commerce of Saturday last says of the export trade:

The demand for export continues, and particularly so for those markets nearest us. This is most gratifying, as it shows that while our cotton fabrics are appreciated, the improved request shows a partial recovery from the depression those markets have been laboring under for some time. While on this subject we would make it the occasion to remind manufacturers that too much attention cannot be given to the different learths, cuts, folds, and mamner of making up recurried by the different markets. It is an important form, and when the meet their wants, the superior and will be executed the onest their wants, the superior and will be executed the onest their wants, the superior and will be executed to meet their wants, the superior and will be executed to meet their wants, the superior and will be executed to meet their wants, the superior and will be executed to meet their wants, the superior and will be executed to meet their wants, the superior and will be executed to meet their wants, the superior and will be executed to meet their wants, the superior and will be executed to meet their wants, the superior and will be executed to meet their wants, the superior and will be executed the superior of the supply. The shipments of domestic cottons for export to foreign ports for the week have been 1, 301 logs from other ports, or, in all 1, 649 pkgs, and for the expired portion of the year show a total of 75.000 pkgs, valued at \$4, 50, 600. Afor the same time in 1877, and 50, 277 pkgs, valued at \$4, 20, 600. Afor the

LUMBER.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES. LIVERPOOL, July 23.—Wheat steady. Corn quiet at 22s 90. Mark LANR-Cargoes off const-Wheat steady. Corn quieter. Fair average quality American mixed corn for prompt shimens by sail, 2ss 6d. Fair average American mixed corn off coast, 23s 6d69 24s. Consols ranged at 85.7-166956-8-18.

LIVERPOOL, July 22.—Mess pork—Prime Eastern, 54s: Western, 40s. Cumberland sides, 30s: short ribs, 30s 6d; long clears, 30s 6d; short clears, 32s; hams, 52s; shoulders, 27s 9d. Lard, 37s. Prime mess beef, 72s; india mess beef, 72s; extra India mess beef, 63s. Tallow, 37s 3d. Cheese, 4ss.

low, 37s 3d. Cheese, 44s.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. spring, No. 1, 9e 3d; No. 2, 8e 9d; white, No. 1, 10e 3d; No. 2, 10e; club. No. 1, 10e 8d; No. 2, 10e 3d. Corn—New, No. 1, 22e 9d.

PROVISIONS-Pork, 49s. Lard, 37s. Liverpoot, July 23. -Corron-Quiet and unchanged sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; Amer ean, 6,500. BREADSTUFFS-California white wheat, 108@10s 34

BERADSTUFFS—California white wheat, 1086108 3d; do club, 108 3d; do sd; No. 2 to No. 3 red Western spring, 8s 95688 3d; do winter, 9s 4dessa 8d. Flour-Western canal, 21824s. New Western mixed corn, 21s 646222 9d. Receipts of wheat for three days, 9,000 qrs; American, 7,000.
YARNS AND FABRICS—At Manchester firm.
LONDON, July 23.—TALLOW—378 9d.
ANTWERP, July 28.—PRINCLEUR—27.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York, July 23.—Grain—Wheat less active; winter wheat in most urgent request, chiefly for early delivery for export, and quoted up 1(220 per bu on moderate offerings; spring wheat offered with reserve, and quoted 46:145c per bu higher; sales 335,000 bu, of which 135,000 bu were for early delivery, including 16,400 bu No. 2 Milwaukee spring to arrive at \$1.00; 40,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee spring to arrive at \$1.00; bu No. 2 spring July option at \$1.054; 24,000 bu No. 2 spring July option at \$1.054; 24,000 bu No. 2 Northwestern spring, July option, at \$1.066 l. (26). Corn has been moderately active at an improvement of 460% per bu, cashings largely in the option line; sales 578,000 bu, of which 259,000 bu for early delivery, including No. 2 July options; 32,000 bu at 480; do August, 123,000 bu at 4304846; mixed Western ungraded at 4460-865; old mixed Western, at 48c. Rye in good request and quite firm on restricted offerings; 3,000 bu, No. 2 Western at 61c; 8,000 bu No. 2 Western August option, at 62c. Onas quoted a triffe firmer, and a moderately active movement; asies 375,000 bu, including white Western; 12,000 bu including white Western; 12,000 bu at 33c; No. 2 Milwaukee, 10,000 bu in store at 33c; and 15,000 bu delivered on private terms.

Provisions—Mess pork dull for early delivery, but

Phovishous-Mess pork dull for early delivery, but quoted steady; sales 100 bris mess within a range of \$10.255\$10.50 for fair to choice; other kinds quiet; for forward delivery here. Western mess Inactive, with July option quoted at \$10.10; August. \$10.103.01.5; September, \$10.20\$10.30; October, \$10.30\$10.40; November and December nominal. Bacon in good demand at full prices; sales, 250 boxes Staffordshire at 61-162; long clear quoted at 64,663\$4 for Western: Western steam lard in fair demand for early delivery and quoted firmer; sales of 300 tes prime new at \$7.175\$; 225 tes old at \$7.30\$7.375, nearly all at \$7.375; for forward delivery here, Western steem moderately sought after, with July option quoted at the close at \$7.25\$67.275; September, \$7.25\$67.275; September, \$7.25\$67.275; September, \$7.25\$67.375; October, \$7.80; December nominal;

TALLOW-Moderately sought after at with sales of 90,000 has a 58,7566. 93.
SUGAR-Raw in moderate demand on a basis of 7 3-16c for fair and 7 5-18c for good refining Cuba: refined in fair request.
Willsky-Neglected and nominal; quoted at \$1.076

for fair and 75-ree for good refining Guba: refined in fair request.

Whisky—Neglected and nominal; quoted at \$1,070 1.074.

Prationrs—The movement to-day in the berth freight line was on a moderate scale; for Liverpool, engagements by sail 16,000 bu corn at 5d per bu; by steam, 2,800 bris flour through freight and prompt shipment from the West at 2s 3d per be; 22,000 bu grain, of which 24,000 bu were corn at 63d per bo); 800 boxes bacon, mostly through freight, 175 pkgs provisions within a range of 28 343805 as the ocean freight rates; for London by steam, 2,800 bris of flour of through freight, at 278 desistes; by steam from the West, through freight, 175 pkgs provisions within a range of 28 343805 as the ocean freight rates; for London by steam, 2,800 bris of flour of through freight, at 28 3d per bri; to Glasgow, by steam, 2,000 bris of flour of through freight, at 28 3d per bri; to Glasgow, by steam, 2,000 bris of flour of through freight, at 28 3d per bri; to Glasgow, by steam, 2,000 bris of flour of through freight, at 28 3d per bri; to Glasgow, by steam, 2,000 bris of flour of through freight, at 28 3d per bri; to Glasgow, by steam, 2,000 bris of flour of through freight, at 28 3d per bri; to Glasgow, by steam, 2,000 bris of flour of through freight, at 28 3d per bri; to Glasgow, by steam, 1,000 bris of flour of through freight, at 28 3d per bri; to Glasgow, by steam, 2,000 bris of flour of through freight, at 28 3d per bri; to Glasgow, by steam, 2,000 bris of flour of through freight, at 28 3d per bri. 10 through freight, at 28 3d per bris. No. 2 miner, 81,07 through grain freight, at 28 3d per bris. No. 2 miner, 81,07 through grain freight, at 28 3d per bris. No. 2 white, 81,27 white 81,27 white 81,27 through grain freight, at 28 3d per bris. No. 2 white, 84,000 but, driver, No. 2 white, 84,000 but, driver,

CHECKE-Nominally unchanged.

WHISKY-\$1.07.

NEW GRLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS.

July 23. - FLOUR-Oniet: superfine.

\$3.00; XX, \$3.50; XXX, \$4.75, high grades, \$5.006

\$.75.

GRAIN-Corn firm at 80.056c.

CORN-MRAL-Firmer at \$2.062.55.

HAY-Unsettled; strictly prime, \$12.00; choice.

\$13.0a.

BRAN-Market ensier at 57/66-60c.

Provisions-Pork dull and nominal at \$10.25. Lard scarce and firm, tierce quoted at \$7.50es 75; kers.

4 0048.75. Bulk ineats quiet; shoulders to arrive.

Sac, macked. Bacon-Shoulders quoted at \$40.25. Lard scarce and firm, tierce quoted at \$7.50es 75; kers.

4 0048.75. Bulk ineats quiet; shoulders to arrive.

Sac, macked. Bacon-Shoulders quoted at \$40.25. Lard scarce and firm, of size, to arrive.

Whisk v-Market dull, Western rectified quoted at \$6.00 cells.

GROUNGIES-Coffee-Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 1446186 in gold. Sigar in good demand; good common, 75c; fair to fully fair, 74,6884c. prime to choice.

\$45,698; yellow clarified. \$6,6984c. Molasses quiet but firm; common, 25c, fair, 25625c; prime to choice, 30.642c. Rice scarce and firm at 94,675c.

BALTIMORE, July 23. -FLOUS-Quiet, steady, and unchanged.

GRAIN-Wheat-Western active and caster for spot

BALTIMORE, July 23.—Flous—Quiet, steedy, and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat—Western active and easier for spot and July; higher for August and September: closed firm all around: No. 2 Western winter red., shot and July, S. 1024; Alugust, S. 1024; September: \$1.024. Corn—Western quiet and steady; Western mixed, apot, actamer, Acc. locksquiet, superference expensions, according to the statement of the control of the statement of the control of the statement of the statem

Hgc.
OPFRE—Firm and unchanged.
Whisax—Quiet at \$1.07.
Hackipra—Flour, 3.000 bris; wheat, 189,000 bu; corn, 1.000 bris; wheat, 189,000 bu; corn, Shipmants—Wheat, 183,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu. SHIPHENTS—Wheat ISS 000 bu: corn, 6,000 bu.
PHILADELPHIA. Pa., July 22. — HOUR—Steady; supera, \$2. Mas. On; extras. \$3. 004. (0). Minesota family, \$4 Tracs. 50. high grades, \$6.0002. 23.
GRAIN—Wheafquiet: red, 98c: amber, \$1.0001.05; white, \$1.0761.10. Cgm quiet but steady; yellow, 40950c. Oats—Market duil; white Western, 220930c; misel. 30631c. Rye from at \$4.0050c.
Phovisions—Fork market duil; mess, \$10.00010. 50. Hams, amount in 18124ce, pickied 96;6100c; green, \$c. Lard steady; butchers offered city kettle at 75,675cc.
BUTTER—Furni New York Naise, and Bradford County, Pennsylvania, satira, 149,160;; Western Reserve, 12614c.
Louis-Steady; Western, 104,601116c.
CHESSS—Market duil: Western choice, 61437c.
Patriolatin—Steady; reined, 105c; grade, 846

Wittery-Market dull: Western. 31.08.
RECEIPTS-Flour. 2.100 bris; wheat, 21,000 bu; corn, 26.000 bu; qual. Bl.000 bu.
Wool-Fair demand: Prices unchanged; wool arriving freely and meeting with protest sale.
37. Louis. July 23.—Corroz—Firm and unchanged; middling. 1ic. Fr. Louis, Jaly 23.—Cotton—Firm and unchanged; middling, life.

FLOUR—Scarce and firm for medium; extra and family double extra fall, 83.5068.75; treble extra fall, 84.1064.25; family, 34.5064.35.

GRAIN—Wheat settive, firm, and higher: No. 2 red fall, 88%c cash; 80%c98%c cash; 80%c98%c cash; 80%c98%c cash; 37%c bid July and August. Oats firm; No. 2, 20c cash; 22c bid september. Rive dull; 48c.

Witter — Unchanged at 1.05.

Witter — Chechanged 81.05.

Faovision—Fork firm; 80.46 cash; Jobbing, 80.809

lard, ST. OO. pork, B. I

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS.

July 23.—Hous-Quiet at 84.04.10; choice, \$4.15@4.20; receipts. 1,500; chirales

FLOUR-Steady; fancy, \$5.0065.25; family, \$1.00

BUFFALO, July 23.—GRAIN—Whest quiet 6.000 ou No. 1 Duluth at \$1.10. Cora dult at a 10 mample icansa at 4 ic. Oats noumal at a 10 mount at 50 km is noumal at 20 mount at 20

DETROIT.

DETROIT.

DETROIT.

DETROIT.

July 23.—FLOCE—Julet and unchung

GRAIN—Wheat Bring extra. \$1.11%; No. 1 mg

\$1.10%; amber, 98c assect.

PROBLA.

PROBLA.

July 23.—Histiwings—Offered at \$1.00.

COTTON GALVESTON, July 23.—COTTON.

10%: low middling, 10%: good ordinary, increacity, 32 bales; gross, 33; såres, 182; stock 18

MOBILE, July 23.—COTTON—Firm; middling as low middling, 10%; good ordinary, 9%; se cepta, 18 bales; sales 150; stock 841.

CHARLESTON, July 23.—COTTON—Quiet; site-life; low middling, 10%; good ordinary, 10%; selection in the life; low middling, 10%; good ordinary, 10%; selection in the life; low middling, 10%; good ordinary, 10%; selection in the life; low middling, 10%; good ordinary, 10%; selection in the life; low middling, 10%; good ordinary, 10%; selection in the life; low middling, 10%; good ordinary, 10%; selection in the life; low middling, 10%; good ordinary, 10%; selection in the life; low middling, 10%; good ordinary, 10%; selection in the life; low middling in the life; low middli SAVANNAU, July 23. -Corrox-Quiet: mill 10 13-16c; low middling, 10 7-16c; good ordnay, 6c; net receipts, 105 bales; gross, 195; 1,080; exports coastwise, 641

PETROLEUM. 10%c, Philadelphia delivery.
On, Cirv. July 23.—Parnolatuat \$1.03% bld. Snip

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, N. C., July 23. -SPIRITS I

A gentleman residing on Chestus a cat of unusual intelligence and quot enough to save her from ignificat by the usual victim of the fe reat by the usual victum of the lense robin. It happened thus: Wednessis the cat was noticed walking laxily street, when a robin was observed to from the air directly on her head, with considerable force. The cat all strike the bird with her paw, but in strike the bird with her paw, but failed apain. As the robin persisted it its tacks, at length the cat attempted to see, at robin was undoubtedly mad, and mais upersistent renewals of the contest, or man persecution. Tabby changed her taches, and you her back, evidently waiting to strike to robin if he should make another swoop. Its bird, well understanding the stratagem, mind to the neighboring fence, with erea still find on the prostrate cat, who was soon frightest by a passing team, only to receive another her

on the prostrate cat, who was soon interesting to by a passing team, only to receive another from her enraged antagonist as soon as a was attempted. This unequal contest was up for some minuets, and always in favor of bird, till some boys frightened at the same ment both contestants, thus ending the PROPOSALS FOR DRAFT HORSES AN

MULES.

OFFICE DEFOT QUARTERIATELY
ST. 1011s. No. July 23 1878. I
Scaled proposals in triplicate, under the uses of
tions, will be received in triplicate, under the uses of
the state of the use of the uses of
the purchase of
Twenty-eight (29) Draft Horses and
Sixty-eight (29) Draft Horses and
Sixty-eight (28) Mules.
The horses must be sound in all particular, and
a haif (15%) hands high and unwards, stread
well broken to work in harness, not less than for
nor more than nine (9) years old.
The mules must be strong, atoni, compass and
sound in all particulars, in good condition, well and
to harness, from four (4) to nine (9) years old. Is
must be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16), sees if
the cut (15), and leaders from fourteen and a sand in
officer (15) hands high.
Delivery must be made within twenty (20) any are
awards made, any test for delivery at St. Lora, the
awards made, any test for delivery at St. Lora, the
awards made. The strength of the cut of MULES.

Railroad Company,

Approved: GENERAL MANAGER MISCELLANEOUS.

KNOW A new Medical President Control of Live. Of THYSELF erybody. Transmitter and the control of prescriptions, either one of which is word in the National Medical Association the National Medical Association and the National Medical Association and the National Medical Association and the most extraordinary work one of the most extraordinary work one of the Medical National Medical Association and the Medical National Medical National Na 173 South Clarkest., Chiese Consult personally or by mail, free of the

MARIN tmr Pearl, Put-in-lion, 1,031 tons co dotte, Bay City;

NAUTICA The drowning of Co

The scow Lady Elle cently. She got caugh lumber, and had her d finally made Kewanne logged.
The prop Plymont ing badly from a hol St. Clair River, and to her aid 'and took to her aid 'and took !

Eak was patched with
The schr Mary Bas
aground at the bead of
and a tug was sent fro
Ba'h he steam barre Na
too closely at Miwauk
She was pulled off by
The barge Scotia lat
a water-lorged conditi
The schr Comanche
light at last accounts.

LUCKY A case of some lmr day, and Thursday of barge and a tow-be zer, are engaged in land. While there, fng the crew, who lumber, objected-aft

condition of the life made a pretty close in

THE TU There were no new dev yesterday. The Indepen they could do during the catching the vessel-ow every instance. It was duction of the towing daction of the towing tumber tendency to bring lumber lower than ever, but such as the figures show in the Third Associations, having became dictatorial, and very evidently, in their each massers to give their benalty of paying full they have about killed then eggs, and see, too lat made, and a loophole is petiters were not slow to

LAKE F The grain freight mark day on 'Change, rew sh Room was engaged for 2 wheat, and 25,000 bu on corn to Buffalo, and to New York by water, lake and ruff. The char inke and ruff. The char State, e.m and wheat; p and Colorado, rye, when Buffalo. Schre A. B. M Buffalo. Schre A. B. M to Buffalo at 1%c; pro-censours. In the after worth and kelndeer, con The schr Fetrel brings-city to this port at 51. Canries Hibbard carries Caicego at \$1.25 per co T. Judd takes deals from at \$1.12% por 1.000 feed The schr E. T. Bruce City to this port at 60c.

PORT Ponr Benov. Mich., Cuba, Sparta and consol P. Joy. Dan Lyons, Hazard. Up-Props Poto

MARINE NEWS. BUFFALO,

BUFFALO,

BUFFALO,

Gearances for twenty-four hours ending 8 p. m.:

Props Annie Young, merchandise: Scotia, merchandise, Chicago; H. D. Coffinberry, Bay City;

sumr Pearl, Put-in-Bay; schrs Prister and Champion, 1,031 tons coal, Lizzie A. Law, 1,300 tons coal, Chicago; Martin, 900 tons coal, Duluth; Col.

Hathway, New Baltimore; Emma, Cieveland; George Murry, 1,250 tons coal, Milwaukee; Hungerford, Toledo; Belle Hanscom, 305 tons coal, Detroit; barges D. K. Crint, Midnight, and Wysndam, Bay City; Racine, Saginaw; St. Joseph,

dotte, Bay City; Racine, Saginaw; St. Joseph.
Marine City.
Vessels passing Port Colborne lock for twentyVessels passing Port Colborne lock for twentyfour hours ending 6 p. m., 22: Westward—Prop.
Nashus, Ordensburg to Chicago; tug Mollie Spence
with barges; Col. Brackett, B. M. Baker, Bear
Creek to Black River; barks St. Louis, Toronto to
Toledo; W. H. Rounds, Charlotte to Milwankee;
Gulnair, Hamilton to Cleveland; schr Mary,
Kingson to Cleveland.
Eastward—Props City of Toledo, Chicago to Ogdensoug; Chinton, Toledo to Kingston; Dromedary, Toledo to Montreal; Glasgow, Bay City to
Ogensburg; barks Fellowcraft, Amherstburg to
Ogensburg; barks Fellowcraft, Toledo to Port
Met to Kingston; City of Manitowoe,
Pestwater to Liverpool; Hydrabld, Bengalore,
Pestwater to Liverpool; Hydrabld, Bengalore,
Festwater to Liverpool; Hydrabld,
Festwater to Liverpool; Hydrabld,
Festwater to Liverpool;
Festwater t olborne. els discharging at elevator, bark Jane Ball, en to Buffalo. NAUTICAL ACCIDENTS.

inally made kewannee harboris sarety, our water-logged.

The prop Plymonth was discovered to be leaking badly from a hole in her quarter Monday, on St. Clair River, and the stmr Young America went to her aid and took her barges to Detroit. The leak was patched with cauvas.

The schr Mary Battle, loaded with lumbor, rain aground at the bead of Peche Island Monday night, and a tug was sent from Windaor to release her. By the steam barre Nahant hugged the South Pier too closely at Milwaukee, Sunday, and got aground. Sie was palled off by two tags.

The barge Scotia laiely arrived at Sand Beach in a water-logged condition.

A case of some importance came before Mr. Jus-lice Crabb, and occupied the best efforts of the Beach for the greater portion of Tuesday, Wednes-day, and Thursday of last week. It seems a steam-

Beach for the greater portion of Theaday, we done-day, and Thursday of last week. It seems a steam-barge and a tow-barge, Capts. McGregor and Fraster, are engaged in freighting lumber from Mid-land. While there, the ordinary seamen composing the crew, who were receiving a cargo of lumber, objected—after handling it from 6 in the morning until 6 in the evening—to work after their evening meal, contending that twelve hours was all they would or could bear to work. The Masters, on the other hand, contend that their authority is supreme; that they are to be the judges of what constitutes a day's work; that emplores on vessels are not to be ruled by land laborer' customs, as great injury to both property and his would often ename were such the case. The masters only asked the men to move a small quantity of lumber off the rails of the vessel, where the lumber had been placed when taken off the car, so as to move the vessel out of one slip and into another. The case was tried under the Scamen's act of 1873, and is, we understand, the first case tried of this nature. After hearing the evidence and the argument of connect on both sides, the Magistrate convicted the seamen and ordered that they forfest two days' pay, be imprisoned for two weeks, and pay the coster but when they were looked for it was found that they disappeared sudenly.—Itaron Signal.

THE LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

8. I. Kimball, and Inspector Merriman have gone to Lake Euron, where they will examine into the

tondition of the life-saving service, and make some needed changes with a view toward rendering it more efficient. Thus far those gentlemen have made a pretty close inspection of the most limbortant stations on LakeMichigan, and some changes have been made that will render the service more efficient.

THE TUG WAR.

There were no new developments in the tag war restarday. The Independent boats had about all

yesterday. The Independent boats had about an they could do during the day, the low rates offered

catching the vessel-owners and masters in almost every instance. It was said by some that the re-duction of the towing tariff would have a sure

LAKE FREIGHTS.

The grain freight market was again dull yester-lay on 'Change, few shippers being on the floor. Boom was engaged for 215, 000 bu corn, 48,000 bu

wheat, and 25,000 bu rye. The rafes were 11/c on corn to Buffalo, and 61/201/2 on corn through

to New York by water, and 71/4c do through by lake and rull. The charters were the props Badger Sais, com and wheat; prop Java, corn and wheat;

and Colorado, rye, wheat, and corn, through, via Baffaio, Schrs A. B. Moore and E. Jones, corn is lugado at 1½c; prop Lawrence, corn to Ogcessing. In the afternoon the schrs L. Elissech and Reindeer, corn to Kingston at 4c.

The schr Fettrei brings cornwood from Traverse Lity to this port at \$1.87% per cord. The schr Cartes Hibbart carries bark from Buck Lake to Catego at \$1.25 per cord, on rail. The schr C. J. Judd takes deals from Little Snamico to Sarnia at \$1.25 per 1.000 feet.

The schr E. T. Brace brings buik salt from Bay. City to this port at 60c, free on board.

PORT HURON.

Pour Honox, Mich., July 23.—Down-Props Caba, Sparta and consort; schra Weils Bart, James F. Joy. Dan Lyons, Clara, Atlegheny, G. S. Hernet

Up-Props Potomac, Dean Richmond and con

COTTON.

TON, July 23.—COTTON—Steady: middles, 10/4c; good ordinary. U/4c; net re bales; gross, 33; axes, 182; stock 2 est.

July 23.—Cotton—Firm: middling, 10/4c; good ordinary, 9/4c; net respective saies 150; stock 841.

strox. July 23.—Cotton—Quiet; middling, 10/4c; good ordinary, 10/4c; net rebaies; saies, 25; stock, 170.

July 23.—Cotton—Quiet; middling, 10/4c; net rebaies; saies, 25; stock, 170.

July 23.—Cotton—Quiet; middling, 10 axid 4ling, 10 7-16c; good ordinary, 10/4c; net reported to the cotton of the

Robin and Cat.

Portland (Mc.) Press. itleman residing on Chestnut street has numanal intelligence and quick wit, but ough to save her from ignominious deough to save her from ignominious dethe usual victim of the feline tribe—
if tappened thus: Wednesday evening
was noticed walking laxily cross the
when a robin was observed to pounts
be air directly on her head, striking it
assignable force. The cut attempted to
the bird with her paw, but failed again
in. As the robin persisted in its attength the cut attempted to dee, but
as undoubtedly mad, and made such
not renewals of the centest, or rather
tion, Tabby changed her tactics, and lay
back, evidently waiting to strike the
the should make another swoop. The
neighboring fence, with eyes still fired
prostrate cat, who was soon frighteed
slong team, only to receive another blow
er enraged antagonist as soon as flight
empted. This unequal contest was kept
ome minucts, and always in favor of the
some boys frightened at the same moth contestants, thus ending the partits.

SALS FOR DRAFT HORSES AND MULES. OFFICE DEFOT QUARTERNASTRA,
ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 20, 1878.
proposals in triplicate, under the usual condli be received at this office until 12 o'cleat
the 31st day of July, 1878, at which time
y will be opened in the presence of bidders for

caction of the towing tariff would have a sure tendency to bring lumber and other freights down lower than ever, but such has not been' the case, as the figures show in the lake freight reports.

The Associations, having made some dividenda, became dictatorial, and have overshot the mark, very evidently, in their emicavors to force owners and masters to give them all their towing under benaity of paying full tariff rates. In so doing they have about killed the goose that laid the goldiners, and see, too late, that a blunder has been made, and a boughole last open which their competitors were not show to take advantage of. e invited for delivery at St. Louis. Chica-ind St. Paul, respectively. aent reserves the right to reject any of

posals and forms of contract will be fur-polication to this office or to the office of the ter at either of above-named places, containing proposals should be marked for Draft Horses," or "Mules," as the case addressed to the undersigned. E. B. GRIMES, Captain and A. Q. M. er's Office, New Mexico & Southern Pacific Railroad Company,

ved: GENERAL MANAGER.

by-Prope Potomac, Dean Richmond and consert; schra M Wilcox, Jameica, D. E. Bailey, Mite B. Norris, Menrs, Monticello, C. C. Barner, Montrey, J. K. Bendley, Whitam H. Vanderbilt, B. F. Merrick, Three Brothers, F. A. George, Wind-Norte, gentle; weather fine. Passed upper Passed of the Conservation of the C Northeast, light; weather cloudy.

ERIE. Special Dispatch to The Tribung.

Par. Par., July 23. Arrivals Schr M. Stofker,
Paicks; schr F. W. Gifford, Buffalo: schr Ironfon Branctie; prop St. Lonis, Duluth,
Departures—Simra Pacific, China, Duluth; schr
Schr M. G. Morry, of Buffalo, with coal
fine buffalo for Toledo, sprang a leak seventy-

he listate for Toledo, sprung a leak seventy-be mise west of Eric Monay, and Firmed back dam to frie. Men are busy pumping night and to frie. Men are busy pumping night are sprunged by the seventy of the seventy of the seventy and the seventy of THE CANAL. Prour. July 23. -Arrivals-Prop Kin

Brohers, Kankakee Feeder, 2, 200 bu corn; Al-lante, Kankakee Feeder, 4, 800 bu corn; D. T. Wright, Merris, 6, 100 bu corn; W. J. Roebuck, Doz, 6, 200 bu corn; Day Dawn, Peru, 6, 000 bu

corn: prop Victor. Peru, 4, 800 bu corn; Frederick, Bepus, 5,900 bu corn.
Cleared—Kennebec, Peoria, 93, 783 ft lumber; Mootana, Depuse, 11, 183 ft lumber, 2,500 ft siding, 2,000 ft dressed flooring, 10,000 shingles, 6,000 lath, 50,356 ft lumber for Poru; prop Montank, Locknort, 4,400 bu wheat; Phornix, Locknort, 10,300 shingles; prop Ed H. Heath, Peoria, 70,861 ft lumber; Andrew Jackson, Peoris, 96,200 ft lumber.

MARQUETTE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MANQUETTE, Mich., July 23.—Arrived—Props
Oscar Townsend, Ed Kelly.
Ciesred—Props V. Swain, Ohlo; schrs J. T.
Johnson, C. N. Ryan, S. Anderson, A. C. Maxwell. dotte, Bay City; Racine, Saginaw; St. Joseph,

MILWAUKEE. Special Dismatch to The Tribuna.

MILWAUKEE, July 23.—Receipts of wheat, 69, 880 bu; corn, 2, 280 bu; oats, 11, 100 bu; rye, 1, 440 bu. Shipments of wheat, 47, 400 bu; oats, 5, 500 bu. Wheat in store, 570, 000 bu.

Freights dull and unchanged at 13c for wheat to Buffalo.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

CHICAGO.

The Chicago schr G. G. Cooper has sailed from from Quebec for Liverpool with deals.

The schr Sam Flint takes the place of one of the Bismark's barges, while the latter receives needed

repairs.

The yacht Ina, of this port, returned from her cruise to Michigan City yesterday afternoon, after a pleasant sail of about hine hours.

The schr Blackhawk has changed owners, and Capt. Harry Glazier will sail her hereafter. The terms of the transfer were not learned.

The new Anchor Line boat Conestoga, a description of which was published in this column at the time of launching, is expected in port to-day. She will be at the Anchor Line dock, foot of North LaSalie street.

ELSEWHERE.

LaSalie street.

ELSEWHERE.

Detroit vessel-owners are awaiting advices from their brethren at Buffalo and Erie before meeting. Owing to opposition, canal-boats are now being towed from West Troy to Albany for \$1 each, the regular rate being \$5.

The calkers in Jones shippard, Detroit, struck Monday because they were not promptly paid Saturday night.

Special-Agent Spaniding is at Detroit looking up infractions of the law relating to the carrying of passengers on steamboats.

The lumber-shovers at Tonawanda have been rioting for more pay, and one policengan and four workmen were injured last Saturday. An advance of 5 cents per 1,000 ft for docking lumber was demanded. Capt. Lozen, of the stmr City of New Baltimore,

the electors of that township to vote next Monday upon the proposition to levy a tax and issue bonds to the amount not exceeding \$15,000 for the improvement of the harbor at that point.

The Detroit Fost and Tribunes says the schr Jura, now lying at that port, has a most excellent record. She came out in 1802, and since then has cleared \$08,000 over and above first cost, interest on the money invested, cost of repairs and management. She was built at Milan, and is at present owned by G. C. Lockwood, of that place, and satied by Capt. C. Peterson. She registers 227 tone.

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following are the arrivals and actual sail-ings at this port for the past twenty-four hours, anding at 10 o'clock last night:

Schr America (black), ice, South Halsted street.
Prop Messenger, Benton, sundries, State street.
Schr Vermont, Muskegon, bark, Ogden's Canal.
Prop Skylark, Benton, lumber, R. I. R. R.
Schr D. Ferguson, Sturgeon Bay, slabs, Twelft street. Frop Avon. Buffalo, sundries, Randolph street. Frop J. L. Hurd, Duluth, sundries, Randolph street. Frop J. L. Hurd, Duluth, sundries, Randolph street. Schr Success, & Imagoc. Hea Rush street. Schr Sundries, Budger Schr Sundries, Schr J. M. Forres, Jacksonsport, ties, R. J. R. K. Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joe, lumber, Western avenue. Frop T. W. Snook, White Lake, lumber, Gas H. Silb. Prop Tempest, White Lake, lumber, Eighteenth street. Frup George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber, Stetso Schr Contest, Muskegon, lumber, Stetson Silp, Schr William Smith, Grand Haven, lumber, Rus Prop Badger State, Buffalo, sundries, State street.

Prop. Badger State. Buffalo, sundries. State stree.

Schr Julia B. Merrill, Mandstee, light.
Schr Bertin Barnes. Secanaba, light.
Schr Hander, Schr State, light.
Schr Julia Barnes. Schr Sonora. Menomonee, light.
Schr Mary Ann. Port Clinton, light.
Schr Granus, Menomonee, light.
Schr Granus, Menomonee, light.
Schr Granus, Menomonee, light.
Schr Hannes, Schooygan, light.
Schr Agnes, Schooygan, light.
Schr Maine, Sturgeon Bay, light.
Schr John Fridgeon, Jr., Sardinia, corn.
Schr G. L., Johnston, Muskeron, light.
Schr Garrier, Port Elver, light.
Schr Garrier, Port Elver, light.
Schr House Simmons, White Lake, light.
Schr House Simmons, White Lake, light.
Schr H. Rand, Kewannee, light.
Schr Aller Likchard, Sturgeon Bay, light.
Schr Aller Likchard, Sturgeon Bay, light.
Schr Aller Likchard, Sturgeon Bay, light. Schiff G. D. Norfis, Traverse City, light.
Schiff G. D. Norfis, Traverse City, light.
Schiff, Rand, Kowanner, Light.
Schiff, Rand, Kowanner, Light.
Prop T. W. Snook, White Lake, light.
Prop T. W. Snook, White Lake, light.
Prop T. W. Snook, White Lake, light.
Schr Cayanogha, Muskegon, light.
Schr Atannto, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Hannto, Grand Haven, light.
Schr J. L. Filer, Menekaunee, light.
Schr Hannto, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Hannto, Grand, Light.
Schr Hanntelte, Menekaunee, light.
Schr Louisa McDonadd, Green Bay, light,
Schr Toisey, Muskegon, light.
Schr Toisey, Muskegon, Hight.
Schr Hantelmanner, Mitte Lake, sundries.
Schr Wilfte Louit, Ludington, light.
Schr Magcle Thompson, White Lake, light.
Prop B. W. Blanchard, prop City of Fremont, prop
Messenger, prop E. C. Brittain, prop Conestoga.

efficient.

Capt. Taylor having resigned the position at this port, Tellesford 8t. Feter, who has been engaged in the fishing ausiness at Two Rivers, has been appointed, and will take charge of the statios. He is said to be a good man for the place. He will have a crew of nine men, who will take regular pasetice. practice.

The beat-house on the Govrenment pier is to be charged and improved, and the station rendered effective by the addition of more life-saving abpartus, such as a mortar for casting a line over a wret, a new surf-boat, etc. It is to be hoped that Capt. St. Peter will make the station what it abould be,—the best on the lakes. CANADA.

Text of the Act for the Suppression of Orange Processions, Passed by the Quebec Legislature—The McOtli Professor's Opin-ion Sustaining the Orangemen—Hanlan Much Discouraged Over His Prospects Items. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, July 23 .- The Official Gazette con tains the appointment of the Hon. Edward Barron Chandler, of Dorchester, N. B., as Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, vice the Hon. S. L. Tilley, resigned. By an order in Council, all the Inland-Reveue laws of Canada, as well as all orders in Council having the force of law, apply to, and re now in force in, British Columbia.

The following appears in the militia general Lieut. Gen. Sir Edward Selby Smythe has the bleasure to express his thanks to the 3,000 officers, ion-commissioned officers, and men composing the orce in Montreal assembled under his command in the 11th and 12th inst., for their remarkable iscipline and good conduct, as well as for their

force in Montreal assembled under his command on the 11th and 12th inst., for their remarkable discipline and good conduct, as well as for their singularly soldier-like appearance and forbearance under trying circumstances.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

QUEBEC, July 22.—Following is the text of the act for the suppression of party-processions, passed by the Quebec Logislature before its adjournment, and assented to, in the name of the Queen, by Lieut.-Gov. Lettellier. It will be seen that the object of the bill is mainly to abolish Orange processions:

No assemblage of persons shall barade the streets of the City of Montreal, or march in procession therein, to celebrate or commemorate any political anniversary or event having reference to religious or other distinctions existing between any class of the subjects of her Majesty, or to make any demonstration of such religious or other distinctions; and no one shall carry or display banners, flags, ensigns, or emblems of a nature tending to create animostics between the subjects of her Majesty of different religious beliefs, or be accompanied by any band of music tending to excite feelings of this nature. And whoever shall be found in any such assemblage shall, on conviction before the Recorder of the suid city, the Police Magistrate, or two Justices of the Peace, be liable, in the disferction of the Court, tosa fine not exceeding one month.

Nothing in this act shall extend to any process.

So and. In default of immediate payment of the fine and costs, an imprisonment not exceeding one month.

Nothing in this act shall extend to any procession of the clerry or of the faithful of any church or other communion or religious belief, which shall take place in the exercise of pablic worship, or to celeorate any religious ceremony ordained by any such church, or other communion or religious belief, or in obedience to the assage or discipling thereof, and in which the prests or ministers of such church, or other communion or religious belief, shall take part; nor to any procession of say association or other society incorporated by a charter recognized by the laws of this Province; nor to any procession of any association, or other society incorporated by a charter recognized by the laws of this Province; nor to any procession of any oducational institution, or temperance association, or Free Masone or Odd-Fellows.

Fifteen thousand dollars' worth of gold was taken out of the Beauce mines last week.

The Health Committee of the city is taking active measures to stamp out small-pox, which disease was brought to the city some weeks ago by a patient from Montreal. A number of deaths have already taken place, and a number of cases still exist. The French-Canadians are opposed to vaccination. The Catholic clergy are giving their congregations some excellent advice upon the subject.

Montreal, July 23.—Mr. J. S. Archibald, Professor of Criminal Law in McGill University, gives the following opinion upon the law in reference to secret societies:

Since the time I gave my former opinion on the Orange case I have been considering the question

weather following are doing certain and de-structive work. The St. Paul Pioner-Press had better reduce their estimate of 30,000,000 to at least 10,000,000. If this weather continues the estimate will be even less. Wheat is longing badly. Rust has done its work, and now the heads are not filling.

Special Dispateses to The Tribune.

DECORAH. Winnesheik Co., July 23.—Grain has ledged badly, and some portions are rotting badly on the ground from excessive heat and wet. Hay damaged by rain and floods.

LEMARS, Plymouth Co., July 23.—Some rust on wheat. Since the hot weather it blighted very badly. The yield throughout the country is estimated at fourteen bushels. Just commenced cutting wheat. Corn was never better. RED OAK, Montgomer's Co., July 23.—wheat is being harvested rapidly in good condition. Fair average yield oats, and flax good. Corn is doing exceedingly well. Stand better than last tended that the insertion of it in the Consolidated Statutes, under such circumstances, could have the effect of reviving it. The act relating to the Consolidated Statutes says expressly that the in-tention of consolidation was not to make new laws, but simply to declare old ones. If this view be correct, and it should turn out that the ordinance was, if fact, not continued, the case of the Orange-man will be conservatively taken.

correct, and it should turn out that the ordinance was, if fact, not continued, the case of the Orangemen will be comparatively plain.

S. J. Quinn and Daniel Lyons, two Deputy Inspectors of Weights and Meazures, having acted as Special Constables on the 12th, the Herald, in a leading editorial, asks:

How were these Government officials in a position to assume extra official duties on that day? They are, as we understand it, paid by the Government to perform certain duties; and, as the 12th was certainly not a holiday, we should have imagined that their business was to spend the day in their offices. Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

BARVARIA, Saline Co., July 23. —Winter wheat is threshing out twenty bushels. Best crop ever rvested. Oats and barley all cut and stacked. Spiendid prospect for corn.

Rocky Hill, Lincoln Co., July 23.—Winter wheat yielding thirty bushels. About all stacked.

Market dull at from 30@45 cents. Small grain mostly cut and stacked.

> INDIANA. EDINBURG, Johnson Co., July 23.—Winter wheat yielding fourteen bushels. Quality very good. Need rain to make a crop of corn. Oats are an average crop. Hay crop very heavy. TEXAS.

> Brazos, Brazos Co., July 23.—Corn fully ma-tured, and best crop ever calsed. Cotton, our staple, good. As yet no worms. Special Dispatch to The Tribune LAMAR, Barton Co. July 23.—Threshing wheat. Yield far below what was expected. Quality good. Most of 'It has gone into stack. Price so low. Fifty cents per bushel. Oats yielding from forty-live to fifty bushels.

ernment to perform certain delies; and, as the lith was certainly not a holiday, we should have imagined that their business was to spend the day in their offices.

The police-authorities refuse to give the list of the Special Constables employed on the 12th. The cases of the two men named William End and Michael Brennau, arrested on the 12th under the Blake act for carrying firearms, came up to-day for trial. End was sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment, and Brennau, who came from Quebeg, got a month.

Sir Francis Hicks has been appointed Dominion Commissioner for the settlement or the boundary between Ontario and the Northwest Territory. Chief Justice Harrison and Sir Edward Thoroton are his associate Commissioners.

Special Dispatch is The Tribuse.

St. John, N. B., July 23.—The St. John News' reporter thus relates a visit to Hanlan: I found disalan sod his party in a large boat at the side of the former's boat-house. Hanlan said he felt discouraged. The breaking of his boat was a bad job, although he had got another in its place. He would not complein of the boat question so much, however; what he found fault with most was the water. The course, he said, was the worst he had ever seen; he would not say the worst he had ever seen; he would not say the worst he had ever seen; he would not say the worst he had ever seen; he would not say the worst he had ever seen; he would not say the worst he had ever seen; he would not say the worst he had ever seen; he would not say the worst he had ever seen; he would not say the worst he had ever seen; he would not say the worst he had ever seen; he would not say the worst he had ever seen; he would not say the worst he had ever seen; he would not say the worst he had ever seen; he would not say the worst he had ever seen; he would not say the worst he had ever seen; he would not say the worst he had ever seen; he would not say the worst he had ever seen; he would not say the worst he had ever seen; he would not say the worst he had ever seen; he would not say the wor KENTUCKY, Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
PEMBROKE, Christian Co., July 23.—Wheat has shrunk badly. Threshing as fast as ma-

chines can be had. Price ranging about 65. Farmers not anxious to sell. Cats good. ILLINOIS. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Dwight, Livingston Co., July 23.—Waather
very dry, and needing rain badly for corn. Oat
harvest commenced. Crop good. EDUCATIONAL

ice. Special Dispatch to The Tribune:
WOODSTOCK, Ont., July 23.—The Great Western Railway Company have stationed an engine and squad of men on the track to prevent the Credit Valley Company from crossing. The people of Woodstock and adjoining towns are indiguant, and threaten to turn out en masse and force a crossing. The matter in the meantline has been taken into the courts.

THE CROPS.

NEBRASKA.

Brecial Dispatches to The Tribune.
HASTINGS, Adams Co., July 23.—Harvest is

here in all her glory. Wheat will mostly go into

stack, and farmers are disposed to hold. Rye and barley all cut. Some threshed. Both good crops. Oats look splendid. Never saw better

show for crops of all kind. Ne damage to

Speak of from rust.
OAKDALE, Antelope Co., July 23.—Rve and

barley both being barvested. Excellent. Spring wheat not injured by rust only on blades. Grain

good. Weather wet.
PONCA, Dixon Co.,
July 23.—Some spring
wheat hurt by rust. Nothing serious. All
grain is better than last year. Rye, barley, and

ats will yield largely.

CARLETON, Thayer Co., July 28.—Spring wheat

WISCONSIN.

quite generally in this section have commenced

the spring-wheat harvest, and this week will see

the greater portion of the wheat cut and stack-

ed. The yield will not bear out, within at least 25 per cent, the estimate made three weeks ago, the intense hot weather of last week having

worked a serious injury on many pieces of wheat, literally burning and shriveling the

heads and preventing them from properly filling. The club wheat about here is making the

badly damaged by rust and blight. Barley cut but badly colored. Oats will be a heavy crop. Corn has made some awful strides within the

Special Disputches to The Tribune.

MANKATO, Minn., July 28.—The Pioneer Press

wheat crop in vield, and that the largely in-

creased acreage will fully compensate for the

loss. From personal observation and informa-tion received from reliable sources at points

that I have not visited, I think the estimate a

liberal one, and that the crop of Minnesota

will approximate 40,000,000, the major part being No. 2. In the northern and west-ern sections I think No. 1 will pre-dominate. The exaggerated estimates of great damage by Milwaukee parties are based upon reports from sections immedi-ately tributary to that city, and do not apply to the State as a whole or to points more especial-

the State as a whole or to points more especially tributary to Chicago. Query: Has their cor-

has been most favorable for the past four days

ful.

ELTSIAN, Le Seuer Co., July 23.—The high

winds and the excessively not weather for two weeks have badly blighted and lodged the spring

wheat is rusting and smutting badly. Where the prospects were for forty bushels to the acre its now being plowed under. Hye is good; mostly in the shock.

Armsthong, Freeborn Co., July 23.—Our har-

vest prospects very poor; sixteen inches of water fell within eight days. Oats all down. Bar-

ey ron about all destroyed.

Northfill, Rice Co., July 23.—Wheat is

and harvesting is in full progress. The Granger if not happy, has abundant cause to be thank

MINNESOTA

Special Disputches to The Tribuna.

WATERTOWN, Wis., July 23.—The farmers

CHICAGO FEMALE COLLEGE Morgan Park (near Chicago),

Begins Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1878. Preparatory and Coilegiate Departments, an Optiona Course; also Graduating Course in Music, Drawing an Painting. Specialities. For Catalogue address G THAYRI. Pres., Morgan Park, Cook Co., Ill., or a THAYRI. Pres., Morgan Park, Cook Co., Ill., or a

MORGAN PARK

MILITARY ACADEMY. Capt. ED. N. KIRK TALCOTT. Associate HENRY T. WRIGHT, A. M., Principals. A first-class Preparatory School for Boys. Locatio ttractive. Educational facilities unsurpassed. Sessio segins Sept. b. 1878. For full information send for cat alogue to Morgan Park, Cook Co., Ili. wheat not injured by rust only on blades. Grain is lodged some.

SUTYON, Clay Co., July 23.—Harvest fairly begun. Bids fair to be very heavy. Weather not very favorable. No grain damaged yet. Have just made an extensive trip through lowa and Nebrasks, and think we have the best prospect for crops I have seen. If the rain ceases harvest will be all right.

KENNARD, Washington Co., July 23.—Wheat harvest commenced. In the face of all drawbacks the yield will be an average. Quality good. Weather wet. MICHIGAN FEMALE SEMINARY

Kalamazoo, Michigan.

ON MT. HOLYOKE PLAN.

A School for the higher education of Young Ladies, its aim thorough instruction combined with eareful attantion to whatever resists to complete development. Twelfth year commences September S. 1975. Terms \$175 a year for board, tuitsion, fuel, lights, and furnished rooms; \$115 to daugnters of clerytymen. For outsing oness: \$115 to daugnters of clerytymen. For outsing oness: \$15 to daugnters of clerytymen.

UNION COLLEGE OF LAW CHICAGO, ILL. Collegiate year, 36 weeks. Begins Sept. 11, 1878 Fultion, \$50 per year in advance. For catalogue, etc. ddress. B. HURD, 95 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill. Wells College for Young Ladies. AURORA, CAYUGA LAKE, N. Y.

Pull Collectate, Special, and Academic Courses
Superior instruction in maic, Location unsurpassed for
beauty, healthfulness, and refinement; buildings elegant
a home where parate may with confidence intrust their
daughters. Term begins Sept. 11, 1878.

Bend for catalogue.

REV. E. B., FRISBEE, President.

Carleton, Thayer Ob., July 23.—Spring wheat not injured by rust, but will not yield as much as last year. Wheat will mostly go into stack, and will not go forward at once.

ATLANTA, Saline Co., July 23.—Spring wheat is good. Will yield fifteen bushels to the acre. Just commenced to harvest. Barley very good, but colored by the wet weather. Oats heavy and ripening last. Rye mostly stacked.

Brayer Cfry, Fumas Co., July 23.—Spring wheat is not materially injured by rust. Rye and barley fair. Stacked oats are splendid. Now being cut. Best prospect for corn ever in this county. this county.

Overrow. Dawson Co., July 23.—We are in the midst of harvest. Progressing slowly on account of very heavy rains which have prevailed since harvest commenced. Rye and barley hearly all cut. No rust. Yield and quality will be good. Corn could not be doing better. MRS. CUTHBERT'S SEMINARY. Fourteenth year opens Sept. 9, for young ladies an children. Boarding and day school. Full corps of effects and experienced teachers. Superior building apparatus, etc. Special attention given to music. Constitute of the control of WESTERN FEMALE SEMINARY OXFORD, OHIO-MT, HOLYOKE PLAN.
The twenty fourth year will commence dept. 4, 1878.
Board, tutton, fuel, and lights, 5170 per fannum. Send for catalogue to
MISS HELEN PEABODY, Principal. PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEM

CHESTER, PENN.—Opens Sept. 11. Thorough in struction in Civil Engineering: the Classics, and En-gists. For particulars apply to JEWETT WILCOX Esq., at the office of the Tremont House, or to Col THEO. HYATT, President. SWARTHMORE COLLEGE, Ten miles from Prilladelphia, mider che care of Friends, gives a thorough collectate education to both saxes, who here pursue the same courses of study, and receive the same degrees. For catalogue, giving full particulars as to obuse of study, terms, so. address the collection of t 125 Lessons for \$15 at the New England World, Open all the year. To enhance professors 18,000 students since 1867. Situations secured for Its graduates. For prospected address E. TOURJEE, Massie Hall Boston.

sle Hall Boston.

Civil and Mechanical Engineering,
at the Renselaer Polytechnic Institute, Trov. N. Next term begins Sept. 12: The Annual Register for
Next term begins Sept. 12: The Annual Register for
1878 contains a list of the graduates for the past
years, with their positions, also course of study, registers of the past
www. H. Young, Treasurer.

ing. The club wheat about here is making the poorest return, a large proportion of the fields scarcely being worth the harvesting. Fortunately for our farmers, they sowed this senson a comparatively small amount of club wheat. Rio Grande and China varieties have withstood the heat better, and are yielding fairly, while the fields of Russian Fife, with here and there an exception, ared producing finely. Making allowance, then, for all the failure reported, we think it is not unreasonable to calculate that the wheat crop of Jefferson and Dodge Counties will come up to a full sverage vield, although the quality will generally fall below No. 1. Oats are ripening with the wheat, and are also being cut. Oats have suffered with wheat from the hot sultry weather, and some pieces are damaged, but in the aggregate the crop will be a heavy one. heavy one.

Mineral Point, Iowa Co., July 23.—Spring wheat is light. Damaged by chinch bugs. Oate good. Some heavy pieces are lodged. Corn is good, and prospect promising.

Marshall, Dane Co., July 23.—Spring wheat healty damaged by rust and blight. Besley out. (Law Department of Washington University.)
Twelrth annual term opens Oct. 16, 1878. Course
two terms seven months each. Diploma admits to
practice. Term file. 880. No extras. Address for circus.
Louis, July 1, 1878. MADAME CLEMENT'S SCHOOL going ladies and children. GERMANTOWN, (Established 1857; school will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 18. circulars apply to MISS E. CLEMENT HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, reester, Mass., fits cadets for obliege, scientification, and business. Twenty-third year begins Sept. C. B. METCALF, A. M., Supt. of to-day agrees with my estimate of the 20th inst. of not over 10 per cent damage to the SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES OF ALL KINDS.

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Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

MEDICAL. NEURALGIA HEADACHE. sud all nervous affections are corred immediately to DE CRONIEE'S ANTI-NEURALUIC PILLS. So in Paris at Levassier's Pharmacy, Mailed on receip of price (\$1.25) by GERA&CO., Agents, New York. Sold by drugyists generally. OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Only Direct Line to France

weeks have hadly blighted and lodged the soring wheat and caus. Thousands of across will but little more than pay for harvesting. The cost of securing the crop will be increased at least 50 per cent. The harvest is about ready. AUNTIN, Mower Co., July 23.—Spring wheat is badly injured by black rust. Lodged badly. We do not expect more than half, a crop. Hansey, Nobles Co., July 23.—The ground is so nofe that horses cannot run the respurs. Wheat is not materially injured here.

Chear Water, Wright Co., July 23.—Spring wheat is rusting and smutthing badly. Where General Transatiantic Company.

Between New York and Havre. Pier 42, N. R., food of Morion-st.

AURENT, Lachesace. Wodhesday, July 24, 12 m.

LABRADOR, Samilar. Wednesday, July 31, 7 a. m.

CANADA, Françoni. Wednesday, Aug. 7, 12:30 p.m.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN 60110 (including wine):

TO HAVIRE-First Cabin. \$300.

Steerage. 25d. including wine, bedding, and utensis.

Steamer - Yerlore.

LOUIS OF HEBIAN. Ascent. 50 Broadway.

Of W. F. WHITE. Of Clark-st. Against for Chicago.

North German Lloyd. The steamers of this Commany will still every Satur-sy from Bremen Pier, toot of Third street, Hobokes, lates of passage—From New York to Southampton, condon Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, \$100; second abin, \$60, gold; steerage, \$30 surrency. For freigns

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The current issue of the ELEC-TRIC QUARTERLY contains valuable information for Invalids and those suffering from Nervous, Exhausting and Painful Diseases. It treats upon the laws of hygiene and physical culture, and shows how perfect bodily health and energy may be fully regained by means of

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Rheumatism, Spermatorrhæa, Neuralgia, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Epilepsy, Sciatica, Paralysis, Sciatica, Lumbago, Female Complaints, Aches and Pains, Spinal Diseases,

General Debility, Catarrh, Head Troubles, Nervous Complaints, Nervous Debility, General III-Health, Liver Complaint, Deafness, Kidney Disease, Decline, etc.

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GREATEST IN EXTENT.
GREATEST IN ATTRACTIONS
GREATEST IN VARIETY,
BEST IN ALL THINGS.
WITHOUT A RIVAL IN ANYTHING. Will commence a brief season of ONE WEEK ONLY! ON LAKE FRONT, CHICAGO, Monday, July 29, Afternoon and Evening.

WO EXTRA LADIES MATINEES. Wednesday and Saturday at 10 o'clock. All the Great Attractions which have made the BARNUM'S CROWNING GLORY, be given at each exhibition, including the fam



oorted from Europe at a cost of \$250,000, and intro-ed and exhibited by their trainer, Mr. CARL AN TONY.

The Largest and Barest Menagerie.

A Peerless Circus Company of over 100 Perform
New and Original Programme.

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A COLOSSAL MUSEUM of Automatic, Historical and Natural World of Management of the Performance of Colossal Museum and Coloss

Mr. GEO. LOESCH takes pleasure in announcing to the public that he has severed sill connection hereto-fore existing between him and the musical organiza-tion called the Chicago Orchestra, and has formed an orchestra standing under his sole and entire consrol, to be known as the Loesch Orchestra

ome novelty, each has opened an office with Lyon & Healy ruer of State and Monroe-sta., where arrange ay be made for the furnishing of ordessral o sic of any kind and for any occasion. McVICKER'S THEATRE.

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EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK end SATURDAY
MATINEE. DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S Famous, Gigantic Minstrels,

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Prices-25, 50, and 75 cents. Matinee, 25 and 50 cta. HOOLEY'S THEATRE. CLARA MORRIS

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Dramatic Organization. Monday. July 29—Gran Double Combination—Harry Robinson's Minstrels and the old-time favorites, Arlington, Cotton, and Kemble STEAMER FLORA.

Programme of excursions for this week, ending July 7, from Clark st. bridge: Programme of excussion.

f. from Clark st. bridge:
Wednesday, July 24, to Wastegan at 9 a. m., returning at 7 p. m.; moonlight on the lake at 7:30 p. m.
Thursday, July 25, to Evanston at 2:30 p. m.; moonlight on the lake at 7:30 p. m.
Friday, July 26, on the lake at 2:30 p. m.; on the lake Saturday, July 27, Water-Works Crib and Lincoln Park at 2:30 p. m. Park at 2:30 p. m.
Evening chartered by Silver Star Pleasure Club, to Highland Park at 8 p. m.
Brown's Saratoga Brass and String Bands on board. Fare to Wanks gan and return, only \$1; all other round trips, 50 cents.

THE PICNIC OF THE WOMAN'S HOS-PITAL will take place on Thursday, the 25th inst., in accordance with tickers sold. The advertisement in yester-district the product of the footnation of the footnation. By order of the Fresident of the Board.

PROPOSALS. PROPOSALS.

STATE CONTRACTS. State of Illinois -- Executive Department

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE, 3 OFFICE OF SECURIARY OF STATE, it accordance with law, the Commissioners of State itracts for the State of Illinois hereby give notice assisted proposals will be received at the office of security of the state of Illinois hereby give notice as a security of the state of Illinois hereby give notice as a security of the state of the state for the torum from the first Monday of rember A. D. 1878, and until the thritish day of rember, A. D. 1878, and until the thritish day of rember, A. D. 1880. Also for copying, printing, ding, and packing for distribution the laws, journal of the state ing, and sixtuating orders to be delivered to the Secre-duction of the secretary of the secretary of the secre-al preference on his order, at the State-House. In the City of Springheid, at such time or times and in such quantities as he may direct, and to be equal in all re-spects to the samples, which may be seen at his office. The paper and stationery to be furnished are classi-fied as follows:

The paper and stationery to be furnished are classified as follows:

1st. Printing paper.

2d. Paner for olanks, covers, etc.

3d. Stationery and other paper.

separate bids must be made for each of the three foregoing classes, and must specify the price per ream for each of the several kinds of paper, the price per thousand for ma reliopes, and the price per gross.

No contract will be made at a higher rate than five per centum greater than the market price of the articles at wholesaic, in the City of Chicago, at the time of making the contract.

PRINTING.

The printing will be let in separate contracts for each of the separate classes, as provided by law.

The binding will be let in one contract upon the low-cet bid in the aggregate of all the work required to be done.

COPYING.

The copying of the laws, Journals, and Joint resolutions of the Thirty-first General Assembly of this State, for the use of the Public Printer. will be let in one contract, as provided by law.

DISPRIBUTION OF LAWS, JOHNALS, REPORTS, ETC.

The packing, etc., Avg., JOHNALS, REPORTS, ETC.

The packing, etc., Avg., JOHNALS, REPORTS, ETC.

The packing, etc., Avg., JOHNALS, ARPORTS, ETC.

Each bid must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of \$5,000, as iquidated damages, payable to the people of the State of Hittles, conditioned that if such bid is accepted, the person making it will, within ten days after the award is made, enter into a contract, as specified in this advertisement, and that he will each cutte a bond conditional and as the Commissioners and the Governor may determible.

**Sach Idder must the is bond as the Commissioners of the sum of the Governor when he dies his bid with the Secretary of State, and no bid will be received upil such bond, shall have been duly considered that a great of the surface of the sack of

Proposals For Dredging.

SAILHOAD TIRE TABLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS EXPLANATION OF BUREAUTON MARKS. - Samuels excepted. Sunday excepted. 2 Monday excepted.

HICAGO, SURLINGTON & QUINCY RATLEDAD. Depots foot of Lake-at., indiams-av., and Sixtenuth-at. and Canal and Sixteenth-sta. Ticket Offices. Se Claric-st., and at depots.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND OTICAGO
KANSAS CITY & DENVICE SHORT LINES.
Union Depot. West Sitte, near Madison-st. bridge, and
Twenty-tslird-st. Ticket Office. 122 Frandolph-st.

nion Lepot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House and at depot. * 7:55a m. * 7:45a m

TITEBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY pepot, corner Canal and Madison ets. Ticket Offices to Clark-st.. Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Rotal

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, forcest. Ticket Offices: 89 Clark-st., Pal 8:50a. m. 1 5:40a. m. 9 8:40p. m. 7:05p. m.

EDOS foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second st

Incinnett, Indianapolis & Depart. Arrivo.
Louisville Day Kxpress. . . . 9:40 s. m. . \$200 p. m.
Night Express. . . . 8:50 p. m. | 7:89 a. m. CHICAGO, ROCK INLAND & PACIFIC RAILEDAD Depot, corner of Van Burea and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

CHICAGO & BASTERN ILLINOIS RAILBOAD.

"Danville Routs."
Ticket Offices: 77 Clare et., 145 Dearborn-st, and Depot. Leave. | Arrive.

Day Ma Nashvil ic erd Florida Express | 7:30 p. m. 4 7:15 a. in Wednesday Docks foot of Michigan-av. Seundays exc

HOTEL TO LET. THE INTERNATIONAL HOTEL OF VIRGINIA CITY, NEVADA, ONE OF THE FINEST AND MOST COMPLETE edifices for Hotel surposes on the Pacific Coast. The Hotel is nearly new, having been finished within the

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I. C. BATEMAN. San Francisco, Cal., or A. HANAK. Virginia City, Nevada.

\$25, \$50, \$100, \$200, \$500.

The majors, of wall street bosons and na hones as been as their world-wide reputation from and many of the world-wide reputation from a factor of the wall street. New York, is cuttied to absolutence. They state that an investment of all made recently refurned over \$1,000 in less than send for their direction, free.—Ane York Fride. INSECT POWDER.

The drowning of Capt. Gonio's son is thus routed by the Cleveland Herald of Monday:

TURPENTINE.

eight (28) Draft Horses and tht (68) Mules. resent (28) Draft Horses and state (28) Mules. See must be sound in all particulars, these fit (1544) hands high and upwards, strong built, len to work in harness, not less than four (4) than nine (9) years old, compact animals, all particulars, 10 online (9) years old, in equal particulars, 10 online (19) years old, in equal particulars, 10 online (19) years old, in equal particular (19) which is the particular (19) years of the particular (19) years to made.

als will be received at this office until none all systems. For the graduation, masonry, and track it is mitter of the wild read them. Make the systems to be completed from willow Springs to Las Verga, New all work to be completed not later than March.

PRIVATE DISPENSARY. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

TSELF erybody. Price. Si. mail. It contains afty it contains afty it cons. either one of which is worth ten til g cents for postage.

G cents for postage.

HEAL
hor can be consulted.
DR. W. H. PARKER.
THYSEL

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Sub-Treasury yesterday disburses, 000, received \$6,900 subscriptions to the per cents, and paid out \$1,000 in silver.

The West Side Street Railroad Company

Judge Bangs yesterday informed a re-porter for this paper that he had not received any natructions whatever regarding the proposed pros-cution of ex-Postmaster McArthur for defalca-

ernacie, corner of Ashland avenue and Twentieth street, will be laid Sunday evening, at 6:30 oclock, with appropriate ceremonies. Good speakers will Garden City Amateur Journalists

Club met last evening at their club-room, Palmer louse. After spending a very pleasant evening he Club adjourned to meet the first Thursday even-

The temperature yesterday, as observed by manasse, optician, 88 Madison street, (Tribung Suiding), was at 8 a.m., 75 degrees; 19 a.m., 75; 32 m., 78; 82 p.m., 74. Baromster at a.m., 29.64; 8 p.m., 29.60. In the North Division Police Court, from the 1st day of June, 1877, to the 1st day of June, 1878, there were tried 2, 337 cases under the city ordinances and 1,063 cases under the criminal tode; total, 3, 430. The amount of fines levied ras \$34,788.

The Republican State Central Committee vill meet at noon to-day at the Pacific Hotel, to regardize for the campaign. Mr. Jones, of Jones, of Jones, and Mr. Bunn, of Springdield, are talked I for Chairman. Dan Shepard is the only person poken of for Secretary.

Charles Keifee, grocer, at No. 381 State street, while attempting to chain a large New-toundiand dog in his store Monday night, was bitten badly by the animal on the right hand and arm, supposing the animal to be mad he called in a police officer to shoot it.

police officer to shoot it.

The Commercial Hotel is entertaining an excursion party of about 150 persons from Richmond, Logansport, Marion, and other towns along the Pan-Handle Railroad in Indiana. The visitors rill remain two or three days. The Pera City

Gen. McDowell, the new Superintendent of the Custom-Bouse building, had one little eweitem yesterday which he took great pleasure a communicating to the reporters. An employe I Dwight & Co., Springfield, Mass., contractors or the corrogated iron floor in the upper part of the building, was around yesterday taking measurements.

Coroner Dietzsch yesterday held an inquest upon John F. Kraus, 7 years of age, who was accidentally growned at 1 e'clock yesterday morning by the capsizing of a boat in the Ogden Slip, in which he was playing. The body was removed to the home of his parents, No. 495 Twenty-fifth street. An inquest was also held at the Morgue upon an unknown man, who was accidentally drowned several days ago in the same slip.

The Germania Mannerchor gives the third summer-night's festival of the season at Lincoln Pavilion, corner of Clark and Grant streets, this evening. These festivals are very popular, and are always strended by the elite of the Germans in this city. The concert programme is an unusually fine one. Mr. Oscar Schmoll, Director of the Mannerchor, has charge of the vocal part of the entertainment, and Mr. George Loesch of the instrumental part.

A meeting of the Desplaines Camp-Meeting Association was held on the camp-grounds last week, to complete arrangements for the annual meeting which commences Aug. 15. It was decided to remove a number of the old buildings which have become unsightly, and the grounds will be put in fine condition and kept so during the meeting. A committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements with the railroads for the accommodation of those who attend.

At 9:30 Monday evening, while Charles Goes and wife, of No. 442 West Washington street, were out riding, the latter was taken such denly ill near the corner of Madison and Canal streets. She was removed to the office of Dr. Phillips, No. 62 West Madison street, where she

Prof. James P. Slade, the Republican rot. James F. Siade, the Republican didate for State Saperintendent of Public Intetion, is in this city. He is making a professial tour of the northern part of the State this is, attending county teachers institutes. He is at Sycamore Thursday, and at Yorkville day. He will return to the southern part of the tenent week, and will attend teachers institutes at Trenton, Clinton County, on the 29th; Collinsville, Madison County, on the 30th; and Marshall, Clark County, on the 3th; Week er next he will visit institutes at Champaign.

tutes at Trenton, Clinton County, on the 20th; and at Marshall, Clark County, on the 30th; and clark at the series of the facts, clark county of the facts, capable of some toning down. Mr. Hesing has been contemplating for some time past a prospecting trip to the Arizona silver region, and having received considerable encouragement from acquaintances in the Territory as to the extent and profitableness of the rich field there, has concluded to leave Chicago about the 12th of Settember for a three months' trip, which he will devote to looking over the ground and to recuperating his much-taxed energies. Should he find that the actual state of mining affairs out there corresponds with the rosease hue in which they have been painted, and that he can make what is commonly termed a strike, he will prebably decide on working some of the silver veins in the Territory. Should things prove otherwise, he will have enjoyed a much-needed vacation, and be all the better for his trip. In any event, he will return to Chicago in December. Should he be snecessful, it is understood that he will endeavor to interest some prominent capitalists here in the subject of silver-mining in Arizons, and, in that case, return these when the project shall have been fully organized. In a conversation with the reporter last evening he remarked that he had no intention to give up his residence in Chicago, but that his idea was, if successful in his prospecting four, to try the silver-mining business and endeavor to repair his wasted fortunes, which he had above the will successfully to do here. In his absence the Staals-Zestung will be under the editorial conduct of Mr. Raster, and the business department in the hands of its present manager and Mr. Washington Hesing.

Aug. 21, 22, and 23 the Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret T

Andrew, Grand Elect Knight K.—H. Knight of she White and Biack Eagle, Grand Inspector, Inquisitor, Cotamander, Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret.

The fees for conferring degrees are as follows: Grand Lodge of Perfection, fourteefith degree, \$30; Council of Princes of Jerusalem, eixteenth degree, \$20; Chapter of Rose Croix, de H. R. D. M., eighteenth degree, \$15; Consistory S. P. R. S., thirty-second degree, \$35.

Arrangements will be made for those living out of the city by which they will be enabled to receive these degrees without additional expense.

Arrangements will be made for those living out of the city by which they will be enabled to receive these degrees without additional expense.

Grand Pactific—The Hon. G. L. Fort, M. C.; Samuel Clay, Jr., Lexington: A. McLaughlin. Soringfield; S. A. Hurburt, Belvidere; Col. H. Craft, Mississippi; A. W. Goodale, Hartford; Gen. J. H. Martindale, Bachesser; Gen. R. Colton, Greenburg, Pa... Tremont Hartford; Gen. R. Colton, Greenburg, Pa... Tremont Hartford; Gen. R. Colton, Greenburg, Pa... Tremont Louis...... Sarrongs House—H. J. Lewis, St. D. H. Gage, U. S. N., J. H. Gilben, Berfatsburg; Capt. H. Goode, J. Allen, U. S. A.; P. H. Kilboy, San Francisco; James Stevenson, U. S. A.; M. D. Beecher, Diezon; the Don. A. C. Hobbs, Bridgeports; L. C. Porter, Winona; H. F. Becker, Dixon, HI.; M. C. Bogue, Sloux City; E. L. Bailey, Connecticut; the Hon. L. Dearborn, Havana; Gen. Lysander Flagg, Central Falls; Col. J. W. Davey, Cinchnasi. Patrae House—Maj. Gen. J. H. Wilson, St. Louis the Hon. G. W. Herrdon, Jerseyville; C. G. Cawrie, England; the Hon. G. W. Herrdon, Jerseyville; C. G. Cawrie, England; the Hon. G. W. Herrdon, Jerseyville; C. G. Cawrie, England; the Hon. C. W. Herrdon, Jerseyville; C. G. Cawrie, England; the Hon. C. W. Herrdon, Jerseyville; C. G. Cawrie, England; the Hon. C. W. Herrdon, Jerseyville; C. G. Cawrie, England; the Hon. C. W. Herrdon, Jerseyville; C. G. Cawrie, England; the Hon. C. W. Herrdon, Jerseyville; C. G. Cawrie, England; the Hon. C. W. Herrd

THE CITY-HALL.

se receipts, \$3,000. The City Treasurer's results yest

The special committee appointed Monday aight to investigate the charges arainst the Lake arest squad will meet this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Building permits were issued yesterday to

The policemen were paid their June sala-ries in serip vesterday, 330, 000 being required to pay off all who called during the day. The entire pay-roll is over \$33, 000. The scrip was cashed by the Syndicate at 92.

The Special Committee appointed to con-sider Aid. Cullerton's new fire ordinance, disturb-ing the fire limits, and providing ostentibly and professedly for the erection of small houses by "the poor workingmen" on the outskirts of the city, will meet to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. The present week, so far as it has progressed, has proven a hard one for the infants, nearly all of the seventy cases of death thus far reported having been from cholera infantum, teething, etc. It would be well, in view of the present high rate of infant mortality, if mothers would pay more heed to the care of children during the summer season.

CAPT. SBAVBY,

would pay more heed to the care of children during the summer season.

CAPT. SEAVEY, the newly-elected Superintendent of Police, dropped in at the City-Hail yesterday morning, calling on Mayor Heath and Mr. Hickey, and receiving general and particular congratulations from all whom he met. The Mayor instructed him to look after his bond, which must be in the sum of \$25,000, and the prospect is that it will be presented Monday evening. Whose names it will be accould not be learned, but the general belief is that the new Superintendent's sureties will be some of the most prominent people in the West Division. It is expected that Capt. Seavey will take the oath of office sometime during the week, and, if his bond should be approved Monday night, that he will assume the reins next Tuesday morning. Mr. Hickey takes things good-naturedly, and doesn't seem to saffairs. As to the future, however, he is silent, and all attempts to get him to say anything in that direction resulted disastrously. When assed vesterday if he was looking to a Captaincy,—that of the West Division, for instance,—he replied that has knew nothing about such a thing; that nobody last and all anything to him about it, nor he to anybody; usuad when further asked if he would take it if offered him, his reply was of the non-committal, know-nothing, don't-care, and wisely-secretive sort which makes him of all men in Chicago except Jake Rehm the worst sueject for a reportorial interview. The Mayor would say nothing about the different names mentioned for the soon-vacant Captainship, merely remarking that supt. Seavey would have that matter in his own hands, while he supposed he would willingly receive advice and suggestion from the Mayor himself. A delegation consisting of Mesers. L. L. Bond, ex-Collector John Hoffman, John L. Brennan, R. W. Dyball, Dr. Weiland, ex-Ald. Dave Clark, and others, called upon him late in the afternoon, in the interest of ex-Capt. Ellis. They laid the Captain's claims to the office before the Mayor in their best shape, and t

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The total valuation of the real estate of the West Side, as shown by the Assessor's returns, is \$32,000,404.

The County Collector yesterday levied on e effects of Adolph Sohn, No. 298 North avenue. He paid up in the afternoon. The Committee on Equalization met yesterday morning, but in the absence of the head, Mr. Senne, nothing was done.

The County Agent objects to the showing made on the 'pass' question Monday. He says that the 245 ''passes' 'issued cost about \$4,000 less than was stated in the Board and reported in

Fitzgerald, as has often been remarked, wants to be Sheriff, and he has now hit upon the plan of traducing Kern, whom he rezeros as his most formidable opponent, as the most effective way of bolstering up himself. Republicans look on and enjoy the fight.

Notwithstanding the agreement reached some days ago between Judge Rogers and the attorneys interested, it was yesterday agreed that the trial of Carey for the murder of Herwein should commence Tuesday. For the first time for a week Carey was yesterday up and about and marching through the jail-halls. His insanity seems to have entirely disappeared. John Gay was on the Sparks jury, and

John Gay was on the Sparks Jury, and yesterday an individual was around to see him to get out a warrant for his arrest, charging him with purioning goods of the value of \$1 from a peanut vender. He expected to meet Gay in the Criminal Court, and also to get the warrant from the State's Attorney, but was disappointed. There must be something more to the story than he told.

Kennedy, who killed his wife a week or more ago, and then shot himself, was brought from the Hospital to the jail yesterday afternoon. He was still suffering severely from his suicial attempt upon himself, and unable to stand up. Why he should have been brought over so soon is wondered at by the jail authorities, as his condition is regarded as precarious, and there are no facilities it the jail for his proper treatment.

Some days ago que-warranto proceedings were commenced in the Criminal Court to test the were commenced in the Criminal Court to test the authority of country constables to do business within the city limits. Yesterday afternoon an answer to the petition was filed in which it was set forth that the information contemplated in the proceedings should not be illed because constables were country officers, and their jurisdiction was coextensive with the country's boundaries. The answer will be argued before Judge Rogers this afternoon

The Grand Jury yesterday disposed of half a dozen or more petry cases, and returned five true pills. Before adjournment suppensa were ordered to be issued in a bigamy case which is to be heart to do. ordered to be issued in a bigamy case which is to be heard to-day. Notwithstanding the Judge's charge, the jury is inclined to be decidedly leaky, for after adjournment several met if a neighboring saloon and talked long and loud about cases now under consideration and yet to be considered. Whether some of them kept up the old custom light of going around and "Interviewing those against whom charges are to be heard to-day or not is not known.

The Committee on Public Charities met The Committee on Public Charities met yesterday afternoon. They granted one "pass," and were cruel enough to reject the application for another from a Miss Hansen, who wanted to go to New York to be married. Bills for the care of the county's wards were received from the several State charitable institutions, and among them was one from the Eigh Asylum for \$1,827. The charges were regarded extravagant, and about after the same style as the oill from the Jackson-ville institution of some months ago, where boots were charged for at the rate of \$7 and suits \$12, and the Committee agreed to visit the institution and the Committee agreed to visit the institut Saturday before passing on the charge.

The Town of Lemont, tired of electing the The Town of Lemont, tired of electing the Commissioner of that district, now comes to the front and says that it will have a new deal, and that Conly mast step down and out, and that his successor in the Board must be a resident of the town. The Republicans present the name of Skelly, and the Democrats introduce the name of Keough, a gentleman who has been already an aspirant for every position within the gift of the people which he has not held. The town has a reputation for paying less taxes and receiving more benefits than any in the county, but the good citizens thereof do not appearate be satisfied, and want a Commissioner, to the end that taxation may be still farther reduced and pauperism may be extill farther reduced and pauperism may be

CRIMINAL.

William Jiencke was before Justice Matson yesterday, charged by John Mehring with obtaining from him \$890 under false pretenses. He was ischarged.

the larceny of a silver watch from Robert Carey, who was foolish enough to patronize his den of who was rooms enough to patronize his den of prostitutes on North Water street; Frank Ware, charged with disorderly conduct and carrying concealed weapons, upon complaint of Carroll, whom he arrested in complicity with the Felkers; Henry Russell, charged by Officer Schumacher with the larceny of a dictionary; James Barber, aged 50, and Fannie Raymond, aged 20, inmattes of a house of ill-fame on West Jackson street.

Justice Summerfield yesterday held the following; James B. McCarthy, embezzlement from J. K. McAllister, honay dealer, to the 30th; George Cernie, larceny of boots and shoes, to the 24th; Sarah Smith, colored prostitute, larceny of 50 from Robert Gudale, of Alpha, Ill., \$300 to the Criminal Court; Kate Rafferty, drunk and disorderly, \$100 fine; G. Pottgieser, a State street concert saloonkeeper charged with seiling liquor to minors, \$300 to the 25th. Justice Morrison fined Owen Bridley, colored vagrant, \$100.

Officer Finnan, a North Side officer, was fined \$5 yesterday by Justice Robitson by about the fined \$5 yesterday by Justice Robitson by about the worse for the effect of Fallion beer. Finnan had orders from the force of the fined of Fallion beer. Finnan had orders from the force of the fined of Fallion beer. Finnan had orders from the force of the fined of Fallion beer. Finnan had orders from the force of the fined of the

o'clock in the morning.

Several mornings ago the room of a man living on Fifth avenue near Madison street was entered during early morning hours by sneak thieves who made away with a watch and chain, and a smail amount of money. Other robbecies by sneaks in the same neighborhood were reported, and yesterday morning Detectives Scott and Bauder lay in wait for the thieves. They saw John O'Connor and Edward Davinson lossing about and took them in on suspicion. Davidson is the man who made the

THE COURTS.

THE SOLIET MOUND COMPANY.

In the case of Martin vs. The Josiet Mound Company, Mr. Heman G. Powers, Trustee under the mortgage, filed a petition setting out that, in February, 1876, the Company made to him, as Trustee. mortgage to secure \$28,000 of its bonds. Som f the stockholders lately, acting in concert with ome of the second bondholders, have agreed to some of the second boadholders, have agreed to call a meeting of the stockholders, to be held Aug. 3, to elect new Directors of the Company. Since this fact has become known one of the first bondholders has asked the petitioner to take possession of the premises under the first mortcage. The Trustee is ready to do this, but he fears there will be trouble, and he asks for the direction of the Court as to what te do, and for an injunction to prevent the opposite faction from interfering with him, or attempting to elect any Directors. The hearing of the petition was set for Monday next.

DYFORCES.

Mary A. Davis flied her bill of complaint yester day charging her husband. Warren W. Davis, with insidelity to his marriage vows, and asking to be allowed to resume the maiden name of Maria A. Blakesley.

Blakesley.

ITEMS.

Alstrup & Studness, rectifiers, doing business on the corner of Milwankes avenue and Erie street, were fined \$100 and costs yesterday by Judge Blodgett for failing to make proper entries in their Government books. They had pleaded guilty the charge.

Franks & Mass, liquor-dealers at No. 280 Milwankes avenue, pleaded guilty, and were fined \$100 for failing to put the necessary stamps on some barrels of whisky.

The Appellate Court will render opinions at 10 o'clock this morning.

BANKEUPTCY MATTERS.

o'clock this morning.

ANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

The bankruptcy branch of the courts was the most active yesterday, and four new petitions were filed. The first was by Alfred Kennedy, of Streator, LaSalle County. His secured debts are \$650, and the unsecured \$2,983, besides a liability of \$777 on bills discounted. No assets. Reference to Register Grant.

Robert H. Parks, of Waukegan, shows debts to the amount of \$17,400, and also owes an unknown amount for advertising to the greater part of the leading newspapers of the country. There are no them.
Lastly, John W. Smith, of Palatine, Cook County, in his petition schedules his secured debts at \$1,287 and the unsecured at \$1,387. 'The assets are some land of unknown value; printing paper, presses, etc., \$840; and open accounts, \$18.50. The case of S. L. Brown was referred to the Register for final report.
Bradford Hancock was appointed Assignee of Gilbert Thayer.
C. D. Lusk was appointed Assignee of William E. Morgan.
Bradford Hancock was appointed Assignee of Shadart L. Keith.

R. E. Jenkins was appointed Assignee of Thomas R. B. Jernston.

Assignees will be chosen at 10 s. m. to-day for Harlan Page, Amasa A. Wiswell, George Gilbert, and George M. Kimbark.

A composition meeting will be held at the same time for George Kuhnen.

CHROUST COURT. William S. Golsen, sorviving partner of John Clarke & Co., began a suit for \$1,500 against Otto Hartung.

IN THE COUNTY COURT objection was urged in the tax cases to the levy of \$400,000 by the city in 1877 for purposes other than had been specifically declared. The position taken by Mr. Roby, the attorney for the objector, was that the levy had been made to cover interest and principal on indebtedness which had been declared idlegal, etc., by the Supreme Court. The city contended that the objection was invalid, for the reason that the item has been appropriated to pay certificates which had been declared legal, and in the absence of other proof urged the necessity of the objector proving his charge by competent evidence. The Court agreed with the city, and proof is to be heard. The other objections heard were of a minor character, for some reason the ob-

were of a minor character, for some reason the o jection to the 1873-74 city tax being passed.

JUDOMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—John Samps and Joreph Allerton vs. Edkins J. Watt, \$1 347.77.—Nicholas Piepel vs. Frederick and Antichel, \$1,063.68.

THE PECK MYSTERY.

Yesterday noon the door of the city editor's room in THE TRIBUSE office was cautiously opened, and a well-decessed man peered in long enough to say that there was a Mrs. Peck at the Gardner House, that her husband had mysteriously disap-peared, and that she would like to have a reporter detailed to interview her. The somewhat singula request was complied with in the evening, when a representative of Tax Taxbunz called at the hotel indicated, and was shown up into a sumptuous suite of rooms on the fifth floor. The principal room was a corner one, having windows on two sides, and there was an elevated dais or platform before the windows, whereupon a person might sit at ease nearly on a level with the case-ment. Richly-furnished ottomans and easy-chairs were scattered profusely about the apartment. Please be seated," id the lady, who had Please oe seated, " and the lady, who had been the only occupant of the place previous to the reporter's entrance. "I see by your card that you are from The Tannova, but I do not know exactly what your erraid is."

"Ahem!" thought the reporter. "That's deuced queer, considering that I am here at your remeat. Then aloud: "You are Mrs. Peck!"

"Yes."

"Yes."

"I came to get some information regarding your husband, who has—(giancing at slip of paper to refresh memory)—has mysteriously disappeared."

"Two weeks ago to-day," said the lady, sinking into a neighboring fasteuit, covered with damask, "he went away. It was in the morning, and he said he would be back in half an hour."

"Excuse me, but what was his name?" interrupted the reporter, whose instincts are pothing if not methodical.

rupted the reporter, whose instincts are nothing if not methodical.

"George A. Peck. He did not come back during the day. I went to bed about 9 o'clock in the evening, and when I woke up at 4 in the morning and found that he was not here. I was alarmed. I got up and walked the floor until some of the people in the hotel were stirring, and then I told them that he was gone."

"What was his business?" inquired the visitor, always having an eye to the main facts.

"He was a calciminer, I sent out everybody that I could to hunt him up, but It was all in vain."
Here the lady's voice was rendered almost in-articulate by sobs.

"Did he have any cause for going away—any financial trouble?"

"Yes, he was very downbearted for several financial trouble?"

'Yes, he was very downhearted for several days. It was Tuesday that he went off, and on the day before he came some and said to me: 'If't don't feel better soon I won't trouble the world much longer.' I was working at my sewing machine at the time, and didn't pay any attention to what he said. Oh, if I had only known, I might have said something to comfort his distressed.

what he said. Oh, if I had only known, I might have said something to comfort his distressed heart."

Here Mrs. Peck's grief became for a few moments uncontrollable. When she had quieted a little she said:

"I have read all the papers every day to see what toodies have been picked up in the lake. Sunday the wind was blowing inabore, and I felt sure that he would float in, but he didn't. There was only a boy of 15 found on the shore. But my friends say that it is often two weeks before bodies come in; besides, he was quite slender, and that

only a doy of 18 found on the sore. But my frience say that it is often two weeks before bodies come in; besides, he was quite siender, and that would make a great difference with the swelling."

"You are sure that he has committed suicide?"

"I don't know. That is what makes it worse."

"He may have wandered off in a fit of temporary insanity," suggested the visitor.

"That may be so."

"Has any one seen him since he left the hotel?"

"Yes; the next day he called on Mr. Ray, who had been talking of employing him to calcimine the Burdick House. But Mr. Ray told him that he he had not yet taken the house, and could not make any definite bargain. So he went away very much discouraged."

"Any one else seen him?"

"Yes; one of the boarders at the Gardner met him on the street, waiking along with his head down and his arms foided in front, and when the gentleman spoke to him he jumped as if scared. Oh, dea!, I think there was something the matter with his mind."

"What was his dress and description?"

Oh. dear. I think there was something the matter with his mind."

"What was his dress and description?"

"He was five feet ten inches in height; dark hair; blue eyes—very large; light mustuche and a tuny imperial; dressed in a dark snit with a soft black hat; age, 39."

"Have you left information at the police head-quarters?"

"Have you left information at the police head-quarters"

"No; but I have given the description to the city undertaker, and he can't fail to recognize him when he turns up. I did not think it was worth while to go to the expense of employing a detective, seeing that there is so much uncertainty about where he is gone." She wept.

"It is certainly rather hard, said the visitor, with an effort at condolence.

"Ah, yes, indeed. The days come and go and bring no tidings of the absent one."

"Good evening," said the reporter, edging towards the door.

There was a feeling of commiscration for the unhappy lady, sincred with no little perplexity, in the mins of the reporter as he descended in the elevator to the office of the Gardner House.

"The CLERK.

"Did you know Mr. Peck?" he inquired of the young man who blandly presided behind the marbie counter.

"Yes, I knew him," replied the clerk, a moody look overspreading his crewhile cheerfal counter.

"What do you think was the cause of his said.

ook overspressing and the cause of his sui"What do you think was the cause of his sui-"What do you think was the cause of his sui-cide?"
"Was!," responded the clerk leisurely, "I don't say that he has committed suicide."
"Or gone off in a fit of temporary insanity?" mildly suggested the reporter.
"I don't say that he has gone off into any fit of insanity."

"Then what is the mafter?"

"Then what is the mafter?"

"Hanged if I know. The boys say they've seen him around town several times since he left here."

"There must be something to cause this strange action on his part."

The hotel-clerk smilled a gradual, knowing, half committal, don't-give-it-away kind of smile. He almost winked. Said he;

"Slept in the basement the night after he had a row with his wife. Boys saw him crawling out at

Grad he's lites. Too lary to live.

Grad he's lites. Boys been congratulating house ever since.

The above is a plain, matter-of-fact report of all that has taken place thus far in the Peck Mystery without any attempt at exaggeration.

THE SHOEMAKERS.

THE SHOEMAKERS.

WHAT THE MANUFACTURERS SAY.

The fact that a large number of journeymen shoemakers held a meeting Monday evening, at which the general tenor of the discussion was that an advance of the present scale of wages paid by Chicago manufacturers should be demanded, was duly set forth in these columns yesterday. In order to ascertain how the manufacturers regarded the matter, a reporter called at the leading houses, the first one visited being that of M. D. Wells & Co. This firm has a Penitentuary contract, and manufactures most of its goods in that institution, but in addition to this runs a considerable number of men at its shops in this city.

Mr. Wells said that so far as his house was concerned, matters were moving smoothly, and he

cerned, matters were moving smoothly, and he did not anticipate any trouble with the men on the cereed, matters were moving smoothly, and he did not anticipate any trouble with the men on the score of wages. They were receiving a little less than at this time last year, probably 10 per cent, but there had not been as great a reduction as at the East. Goods were being sold on very small margins of profit, the manufacturers were baying as high wages as they could possibly afford to, and the men ought to be satisfied. The Chicago journeymen might organize a strike, but he did not think it probable, as, in the recent one at Lynn, the Crispins were bedly beaten, and the power of the organization in that city broken.

One manufacturer said that he had heard of Monday night's meeting. All he had to say on the subject was that his house was paying as high wages as it could afford to, and as high, in his opinion, as were for the best interest of the workmen themselves. The journeymen of this city were working against prison labor in this market, and it was for them to decide whether or not they would protect their own interests by helping the manufacturers to meet that competition.

Another large manufacturer hardly thought there would be any difficulty, although he had heard of the talk at the meeting held by the workmen. The present was not a good time for the men to strike, as the manufacturers generally had large stocks on hand, and a temporary suspension of production would occasion them no inconvenience.

In case the workmen of this city organized a strike

sion of production would occasion them no inconvenience.

In case the workmen of this city organized a strike he did not think it would seriously affect the business, nor was he of opinion that any of the larger manufacturers would accede to demands for higher wages. There might be a few smaller establishments that would be forced by circumstances to do so, but they cut a small figure in the general trade of the city.

Still another manufacturer said that his firm was paying as high wages as the business would allow, and that his men were working full time. He was not stall communicative as to

firm was baying as high wages as the basiness would allow, and that his men were working full time. He was not at all communicative as to the general prospect, but simply rested his case on the fact that, in the present condition of the boot and shoe trade, the manufacturers of this city would find it impossible to advance the present scale of wages and do business at a profit.

The general situation, as stated by those who should understand it best, is as follows: M. D. Wells & Co. and Selz & Co. have Penitentiary contracts, and having thus secured their labor at a low price, are enabled to produce goods at figures which must be met by the other Chicago manufacturers, or the latter would speedily be driven out of the market sitogether, for in buying foot-wear people are more concerned in the price of the same tann in where it was made. These manufacturers claim that the present scale of wages is as high a one as can possibly be made and compete with the convict labor, and that if price of the same than in where it was made. These manufacturers claim that the present scale of wages is as high a one as can possibly be made and compete with the coavict labor, and that if the journeymen force a higher rate upon them they will simply oblige them to 'Co their manufacturing elsewhere. This is the only argument they have to offer, regarding it as unanswerable. Should the workmen make any demonstration these facts will be presented to them, as something which concerns themselves fully as much as it does the manufacturers, and the belief is that they will look at the matter in the right light and act accordingly.

CARROLL---FELKER. N THE CRIMINAL COURT YESTERDAY MORNING the attorneys for James H. Carroll appeared t secure the release of their client from jail. The circumstances of the imprisonment, and the petition for discharge on a writ of habeas corpus, have been given. J. Lyle Ring appeared for the Felkers, and presented a motion for the dismissal of the petition on the ground that the Court had no jurisdiction, and that, in the matter of the extradition of prisoners from one State to another, the Federal Courts only had authority. He occupied about two hours in his argument, and the result was the motion was overruled or denied.

The writ of liabeas corpus ornered to issue the day before then came up in the shape of "a return" from Sheriff Kern, which set forth as the ground for the detention of Carroll in custody that a warrant for his arrest from Gov. Cuilom was in his hands, etc.

Mr. Trude, for the prisoner, asked time to procure the release of their client from jail. The

his hands, etc.

Mr. Trude, for the prisoner, asked time to produce witnesses in answer to the "return" to show that Carroll was not the right prisoner,—not the thief,—and that he was in this city when the alleged larceny was committed, but Mr. King insisted on an immediate hearing and disposition of the The Court decided to give until this morning to hear the case on its merits, whereupon Mr. Trude hear the case on its merits, whereupon Mr. Trude asked for the discharge of his client on ball. The Court fixed the bail at \$6,000, which was readily durnished, M. C. McDonald and Leonard Roth-

hear the case on its merits, whereupon Mr. Trude asked for the discharge of his client on bail. The Court fixed the bail at \$0,000, which was readily furnished, M. C. McDonald and Leonard Rothgerber becoming his securities. Carroll was promptly discharged.

"DOC." FELKER
had been in court during the entire proceeding, entirely unmindrul of what was in store for him, and when court adjourned he marched forth with the curioas. When reaching the front steps of the building, he was botheed upon by Constabs Meeney and one of Prinkerton's detectives, who read to him a warrant for his arrest on the charge of attempting to kidnap Carroll, and he was taken into custody, ironed, and headed for the South Side, followed by Carroll and attorneys and a crowd of the curious who had witnessed the proceedings in court. When the party were crossing the bridge they were espied by the leader of the band on board the excursion steamer flora. He immediately ordered the musicians to stable up "The Hogue's March." They did so, much to the amusement of the crowd and the lookers-on. George Appleton created a small hurricane of excitement by spreading among the inquisitive crowd a report that Felker was Stevens, the wife-murderer; that he had just shot and killed Judge Rogers in the Criminal Court, and was being taken to the South Side for safe-keeping. Another person gave out the report that he was a West-Side ravisher, and was in the hands of a lynch-mob who were then going to hang him in the Court-House Square. The curious crowd, cemented to the man by these wild stories, stuck to Felker until he was landed in Justice Haines' office. Here, it is alleged, Felker tried to draw a pistol-an old-fashioned derringer about two feet long-on Constable Meeney. The weapon was taken to Justice Foliat. The Court Inquired as to the nature of the case, and Mr. Trude replied that the Felkers were attempting to kidnap James H. Carroll for some robbery of a bank or jewelpt show that his client was not the man, and that at the important of the court gra

THE NORTH SIDE.

AN IMPROVEMENT OF MORE THAN ORDINARY IMPORTANCE to the residents of the extreme northern and northwestern portions of the Norta Division is the new street railroad line along Webster avenue. Racine avenue, and Centre street, which the North Division Railway, with its usual enterprise, is putting down as fast as possible, to the end that its patrons may have the much-needed accommodations it will afford. There is a large tract of territory west of Litrabee street. may have the mach-needed accommodations it will afford. There is a large tract of territory west of Lincoln avenue, which at present is inconveniently remote from the street-car lines on those three thoroughfares, and it is this large spretch of land which the railroad company seeks to render easily accessible by the new line. This portion of the North Side is rapidly filling up with people of the well-to-do class, who are building new residences there, and really making it one of the most attractive residence portions of the North Side. The new line will branch off from Lincoln avenue, at the corner of Webster avenue, and go west on the inst-named atreet to Racine avenue, down, Racine avenue to Centre street, and returning, east on Centre street to Clark street, and returning, east on Centre street to Clark street, and thence down town by the main line.

The present Clybourn avenue barn is at the intersection of Clybourn avenue, Racine avenue, and Centre street, and will be utilized for the present for the new line's stables, although it is quite probable that a new and more commodious one will be erected next year. A large car-nouse, however, is now building at the corner of Racine avenue and Centre street, to accomodate the cars of the new route. Its dimensions

are 100 by 100 feet, and the building is to be of brick, with an iron roof. The workmen have broken ground, and although the conmitted does not call for the completion of the work before Seot. 15, it is altogether probable that the building will be finished ahead of time. Single tracks have been laid on Centre street west of Racine avenue, on Webster avenue west to Racine avenue, and the connections at Lincoln avenue with those two streets have been put in. A sewer is being put in on Racine avenue just now, but as soon as it is finished the track will be laid and the route completed, "that is, for the present. The care on the new line will run every twelve minutes, the last car leaving Clark and Madison atreets at about midnight. If it had not been for the delay caused by the building the sewer referred to, the new line would have been in operation before Aug. I. As it is, the care will commence running a couple of weeks or so after that date.

But this is only a part of the system to be eventually perfected. The ordinance provides that, within three summer months after a proposed sewer on Sophia street shall have been completed, the Company is to lay tracks on that street, which is between and parallel to Webster avenue and Centre street. When the whole system is completed the cars will run up Lincoln avenue to Centre street and Webster avenue, part of them west on one of those streets, and part west on the other to Racine avenue, some up and some down Racine to Sophia, and all returning east on Soohia telincoln avenue, and thence to Centre street. Clark street and down-town. The result will be that people coming down-town can get a car on Sophia street and down-town. The result will be that people coming down-town can get a car on Sophia street every six instead of every twelve minutes. It will be noticed that the railroad company is pursuing the Philadelphia style of laying single tracks on this new line. The reason for which new departure from the Chicagocustom is found in the fact that the streets to be tr

THE TOURNAMENT.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee in connection with the Firemen's tournament met yesterday afternoon in Room E Honore Block, Mr. George M. How presiding. The great and pressing question before the Committee was as to where the tournament should be held—at Dexter Park, or at Lawrence & Martin's new West Side Driving Park. Mr. Law should be held—at Dexter Park, or at Lawrence & Martin's new West Side Driving Park. Mr. Lawrence bimself was present by invitation, and made a long statement of the facilities afforded by the new park for such a tournament. As to the matter of transportation facilities, which is the great desideratum, he stated that, while the Burlington people were willing to go to the park, the Northwestern people would not allow them to use a portion of their track. This they would have to do, or build a short track of their own, and this they were undecided about. He thought, however, with the facilities afforded by the Northwestern Road itself, the street-cars, and the accessibility of the park by carriage-drive, that there would be no trouble experienced in getting there.

It was shown, on the other hand, by the advocates of Dexter Park, that the fourlines of railroad and two lines of cars ranning to the place. In view of these certain facilities, and of the fact that the tournament, in order to result in financial success, must depend largely on such facilities and the consequent throngs and swelling of the gate-money they would bring, the Committee finally decided in favor of Dexter Park, although several gentlemen expressed their preference, provided the transportation facilities were only equal, for the new park on the West Side.

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS. ANOTHER QUIET DAY
was passed yesterday at the camp-meeting grounds
at Lake Bluff, where the Sunday-school folks are

at Lake Blaff, where the sunday-school folks are gathered. There was no perceptible difference in the attendance, although it was hoped that the un-usually fine weather would invite many visitors from the city who had not yet taken a day of recreation in this pleasant sylvan resort. The exer reation in this pleasant sylvan resort. The exercises began with a children's meeting at 8 a.m., which was addressed by Mrs. V. J. Keni on the "History of the Bible." At 8:30 the Sunday-school teachers held a conference, the subject being "Lesson Bailding." At 10 o'clock the Rev. John Williamson conducted a meeting, and talked about the "Relation of the Pastor to the Sunday.

about the "Relation of the Pastor to the Sinday-School."

The principal service of the morning began at 11, when Mr. C. Hazzard, of Chicago, addressed the Normal Class on "The Four Gospeis." He treated the subject after the manner of a Bibleciass analyzer, by asking questions of the audience. He first endeavored to get the general facts about the Gospeis, in what language they were written originally, by whom they were written, when, and what were the circumstances surrounding their authors. He next took up the general characteristics of the four books, showing that they were inspired, —that they constituted a new covenant, and were in accordance with the prophecies of the Old Testament. He touched upon the harmony that existed between the different books, and showed how they corroborated each other.

IN THE APTERNOON

and showed how they corroborated each other.

IN THE APTERNOON

Mrs. V. J. Kent led the meeting during the Primary
Teathers' Hour, her remarks being on the subject

"From Sunday to Sunday." After a song-service
at 2:30, the popular service was held, beginning
at 3 o'ciock. The opening devotions were conducted by the Rev. A. W. Patten, of Chicago.
The address was made by President Alexander
Burna of Simpson College. Indianola, in, who at 2:30, the popular service was held, beginning at 3 c'ciock. The opening devotions were conducted by the Rev. A. W. Patten, of Chicago. The address was made by President Alexander Burns, of Simpson College. Indianola, Ia., who spoke of "The Bible in the Laboratory." He explained that the title of his discourse was not quite clear, and that what he meant by it was the tests to which the Bible might be subjected. He would state in the first piece that there was nothing worthy of perpetuity which should be sorry for perpetuation. Dogs, not having mental or moral faculties, would have dissensions over a bone, but man, having a reasoning power worthy of higher application, could do better than dogs. Having the power of thought, man was responsible for its use, and should have original, independent views of things. Still it was known that man was eminently conservative, showing often a mental cowardice which caused him to adhere to the old systems. It was cowardly to hold back from the investigation of the great questions of the day. Truth could not die; only error could perish by investigation. The Christian religion implied the supremacy of religion. The only dark spots on the map of Christianity to-day were where thought had been suppressed. This was a legacy of the Dark Ages, and Dr. Draper was a legacy of the Dark Ages, and Dr. Draper was a legacy of the Dark Ages, and Dr. Draper was a legacy of the the map of Christianity to-day were where though thad been suppressed. This was a legacy of the worth the did in the Bible, but sufficient proof of their occurrence lav in the fact that nobody had ventured to derly them until 300 years after Christ, and the people who witnessed them were gone from earth. Modern science had failed utterly to disprove the miracles. The speaker claimed that there could not be volition without a cause, and hence there must have been a 6od to set the mundane ball rolling. If, then, that were conceded, was it not evident that food, who had set the earth in motion, could stop it at His pl

HYDE PARK. COL BOWEN EXPLAINS ITS FINANCIAL CONDI

DITION. To the Editor of The Tribune. To the Editor of The Tribune.

HYDE PARK, July 23.—In your issue of yesterday I find an article upon the subject of Hyde Park taxes which I deem proper to notice.

Your statement that the village organization under the general village act adopted legally by the requisite vote of the people has been superimposed upon the township organization, and added a new set of taxeaters without relieving the old set, will bear this correction. Since this village. a new set of taxeaters without relieving the old set, will bear this correction. Since this village charter was adopted, there has been no town tax levied fo. townsnip purposes, the township officers having been paid by the village, including only the Collector and Assessor, and this being done too, renders unnwecessary the section of the Town Board in auditing bills liberally or otherwise.

The State, county, and village taxes have been collected by the Town Collector elected by the voters until the present year, when a Village Collector has been designated to collect promptly all special assessment taxes levied, at a commission of 2½ per cent. lector has been designated to collect promptly all special assessment taxes levied, at a commission of 2½ per cent.

The Assessor has been paid by the village, and will be paid this year from taxes levied under the General Appropriation bill, regularly passed and published according to statute. The village taxes are paid to the Village Treasurer, and the county and State taxes are paid to the County Treasurer. The present officers of the village that receive compensation are six Trustees, who by ordinance receive \$3 per diem for each meeting, and no salarly has ever been paid to be President of the Board or tax levied for the purpose.

The Village Clerk and Comptroller receive \$125 per month each; Engineer and Superintendent of Public Works, united, \$175 per month; official assistant, \$60 per month; attorney, \$2,000 per annum; and Treasurer, \$1,500 per annum. The annual appropriation for 1877-778 was \$98,500 for general village expenses. The net expenses were \$36,461.69. The annual appropria-

ion for 1878-'79 is for the same purpose, \$70,000 tion for 1878-79 is for the same corpose, \$70, 000. The amount included for interest and sinking final each year is \$75, 576.32.

The School Boards of Education and Directors of School Districts are organized and perform their functions strictly under and in respect to the statutes of the State, and have the satisfaction of maintaining good schools at moderate rates for salaries and taxes.

The bonded debt of the village at this time is \$500,000, \$30,000 having been paid during the last twelve months.

The village assets at the commencement of the present facal year were as follows:

Taxes due and unpaid.

\$318,262.71

Vater-tiple specials.

\$318,262.71

Vater-tiple specials.

\$318,263.82

\$500, 376.00

Nothing is included for street water-mains, bridges, and many other items of property the village owns.

The question of the South Park bonds and taxes stands man its own merits, and cannot possibly be tortured into a village debt. The bonded debt was legally contracted, and was not in excess of the constitutional limit.

The present exhibit made above is much more favorable than your statement would indicate. The present Board of Trustees, all elected for she first time this spring, are faithfully adhering to all legal requirements, and have inaugurated reforms that the experience of other Boards has indicated as requisite and important.

Your readers will please bear in mind that Hyde Park has searly forty-eight sections of territory, about 15, 000 inhabitants, twelve distinct clusters of population large enough for a village, with churches and schools in needful proportion; has the following Post-Offices within its limits: Hyde Park, Grand Crossing, South Chicago, Colehour, Brown's Mills, Roseland, and Riverdale, and one-third of its inhabitants are supplied by Chicago carriers, six miles of lake frontage, parks, boulevards, elegant residences, drives, water and gas, and is provided with a larger amount of elegant and attractive residence property, and more water frontage and manufacturing sites, and property adapted to large industries and commercial operations, than any other village in the United States, and dose contain also a small number of chronic tax-fighters, who do not always make legal or fair representation or objections, and as Mr. Elliott Authony has nearly everloaded his wagon, facts and figures should give him a rest.

Water-works, good roads and drives, park improvements, gas-works, and good schools, it is found, are causes for the employment of money and tax levies, but none of the denizens of Hyde Park and for the hencilio drives park improvements are not are willing to dispense with these indigence insert in justice to your numerous patrons in Hyde Park and for the hencilio drives.

ration.

Please insert in justice to your numerous patrons in Hyde Park and for the benefit of the general public. Respectfully,

James H. Bowen,

Comptroller.

BLANKET SALE. NEW YORK, July 23 .- An important auction sale of 6,000 cases blankets, carriage robes, lap robes, and horse-blankets took place to-day The goods were the production of the Clinton Milis Company, the Norwich Woolen Company, the Waumbeck Company, the Winthrop Mills Company, and the Murray Plains Company, and included all sizes and qualities from the

lowest to the highest grades, forming the largest assortment of blankets ever offered at auction. At least 600 persons were present, representing some of the largest dry-goods houses in the country. The sale was peremptory on credit of four months. The sale of blankets began with the bid of \$1.25 a pair, which quickly rose to \$1.42½ per pair, at which price the first nineteen cases were sold. Blankets of the Clinton Mills Company sold from \$1.42\(\frac{1}{2}\) to \$3.10, according to quality, the latter price being for 13-4 fancy border. The goods produced by the Norwich Woolen Company brought from \$2.50 to \$4.05 per pair. Waumbeck Company's goods sold at from \$1.82\(\frac{1}{2}\) to \$3.38, and the Winthron Mills blankets at from \$1.50 to \$1.06.

\$1.50 to \$1.08.
Goods of the Norway Plains Company brought all the way from \$1.12½ to \$5.15, according to quality. Lap-robes sold from \$1.30 to \$2.90, and horse-covers \$1.15 to \$3.55. The goods were well distributed, and, although in some instances the prices ranged somewhat low, yet as a whole the sale may be said to be good.
The gross amount sold is estimated between \$1,000,000 and \$1,300,000.

THAT EXTRADITION CASE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Diss Moines, Ia., July 25.—In the extradition case of Jones and Atkinson. Davenport, noticed a few days since, where the defendants were arrested on an indictment of a Massachusetts Grand Jury for fraud, a hearing under a writ of habeas corpas was had before Judge Richman, at Davenport, and the defendants released,—the Judge holding that while, under a fice tion of law, the parties might be presume constructively present in Massachusetts for the purpose of indictment, yet, inasmuch as one of them had never been in Massachusetts, and the other not within thirteen years, it could not be said in law, or good sense, that they were be said in law, or good sense, that they were constructively present so as to be fugitives from justice, or as having fled the State. The case will go to the Supreme Court. In all the decisions so far, the real merits of the question have not been decided: whether an acquittal in this State of an affense committed in Massachusetts is any bar to an action in that State or setts is any bar to an action in that State; of whether the law of offenses and indictments in Massachusetts is binding in Iowa.

THE STEAM WAGONS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., July 23.—The Oshkosh steam wagon left Fort Atkinson at 7:45 this morning, and arrived here, twenty-one miles, at 11:15 a.m. Up one grade of 200 feet to the Il: 15 a.m. Up one grade of 200 feet to the mile it drew two wagons containing sixty-two persons, and it is claimed it can haul double that load. Yesterday it did some plowing, drawing two gang plows, making furrows six inches deep and a foot wide. The machine weighs about 6,500 pounds, and is exceedingly crude in construction and appearance. The general opinion is that the Legislature was in small business voting \$10,000 on such a machine.

chine.

Roccial Dispatch to The Pribune.

WATERTOWN, Wis., July 23.—The steam roadwagon of E. P. Cowis, Green Bay; passed through this city this morning en route to Fort Atkinson, where it has a competing trial tomorrow before the State Commission.

Buck & Rayner's sods and mineral tickets (four for a quarter) are good at either "Spa." DEATHS.

THOMAS—At Colby, Wis., July 21, Mrs. Philens R. Thomas, mother of Mrs. Joseph Maxwell, James and Harry Thomas, aged 74 years.
Funeral at 403 Orchard-st., at 2 p. m. to-day. Friends Funeral at 403 Urchard-st., at 2 p. m. to-day. Friends Funeral at 403 Urchard-st., at 2 p. m. to-day. Friends E. Waterville and Augusta (Me.) papers blease copy. BROPHY—Willie M., only son of William M. and H. B. Brophy Funeral from residence, No. 541 Division-st., at 2 octock Wednesday, by carriages to Caivary.

MATTLAND—At St. Joseph, Mich., July 22, from the effects of sunstroke, John Matiland, of Chicago, aged 67 years.

Funeral from his summer residence, at St. Joseph, Mich., Tuesday, 23d inst.

ES Manchester (England) papers please copy.

MAITLAND—On the 22d inst., at St. Joz. Mich., from the effects of a sunstroke, John Matiland, of St. Joe. Mich., and 228 Dearoorn-av., Chicago, aged 67 years.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. THE TRIBUNE HOME CLUB WILL HOLD AN adjourned meeting at the Tremont House to-day at 2 o'clock p. m. Members are invited to attend.

PIANOS AND ORGANS. BARGAINS IN ELEGANT PIAND FORTES. BARGAINS IN HANDSOME ORGANS. BARGAINS IN HANDSOME ORGANS.

MARTIN'S 285 AND 267 STATE-ST.

Rich and powerful tone plane-forte, only. \$140
Splendid square-grand plano, only. 175
Very fine tone upright plano-forte. 180
Magnificent square-grand plano. 200
Farlor organ, with new improvements. 50
Ilandsome parlor organ, stope and swell 70
Liegant new style parlor of the stope and swell 70
EVERY INSTRUMENT OF THE ST.

B. T. MAKIIN,
Wholesale and Reisal Dealer in Planos and Organs,
285 AND 267 STATE ST.

PILE CURE. BARHAM'S "PILE CURE,

Absolutely cures Blind, Bleeding, and Itching Piles NO. 90 MADISON-ST., CHICAGO. TRUNKS.

FLOWERS Cut Flowers made up in all designs for Weddings. Hoceptions, Functions, Functions, St. Madison-s

LAWN MOWERS. LAWN MOWERS, 89.00. We are closing out a consignment of first-class new 14-inch Lawn Mowers. Best Bargain of the season. Lawn Mowers repaired. U S SAVAGRACO TO

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South Coast

Shortest and Cheaper Route, by Newhaven and Dieppe.

June. ess Tidal Trains London to Newhaves. oved Carriages, with Westinghouse B illman Drawing-Room Car from Victo

A Fullman Drawing-Room Car from Victoria.
A large and powerful Fices of Faddis Seamers.
The Service and Faddes Steamers in the Carlotte Steamers.
Steamers. These two New Steamers are built of Steel.

Break of Journey allowed at Brighton, Diese, at ission to all parts of the Exhibition and Green

Farea, 33s and 24s, First and Second-Class Single. Return Tickets, available for one month, 53s, and Also a regular Night Service from London, Leaving Victoria at 7:50 p. m., and London p. m. area-Single, 33a 24a 17s, First, Second, and Tas-Class. eturn Ticketa, available for one month, 53a 2a b London Bridge Stations, and at the Brighton Ca. ve eral West Office, 26 Regent Circus, Piccaully.

J. P. KNIGHT



From the bosom of Mother Earth and quid sources of health and vigor. The properties Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient urpass in efficacy those of the natural spring, leasant and effective preparation cures continued to the first of the firs

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. AUCTION SALES W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., CONTINUED SALE

OIL PAINTINGS AND CHRONO IN FRAMES.
AT AUCTION.
WEDNESDAY MORNING at 10 o'coc
be p. m., at our salesyroom, 172 4 175 in
W. A. BUTTERS, LONG 4 CO., Ass. REGULAR TRADE SALE DESIRABLE LINES OF DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, NOTICE

HATS, CAPS, GLOVES, ETC., Thursday, July 25, at 9:30 o'clock a. a., At our saletrooms, 173 & 175 Handelph-s. W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Asetima By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

Our Sale of Wednesday, July Boots, Shoes & Slipp Will be a well-assorted one. Among other lines one of CASES WOM'S VERY FINE

GEO. P. GORE & CO., OS & 70 Walant-91. THURSDAY, July 25, at 9:30 a. m., Regular To CROCKERY. A good assortment will be offered.

GEO, P. GORE & CO., Auctional

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO. RECULAR WEEKLY SALE Friday, July 26, 9:30 a. m. Our Usual Immense Sale. New Parlor Suits, New Chamber Sets,

A full line Carpets, General Housekeeping Goods, General Merchandise, General Merchandise, 2,000 Doz. Clark's Thread. ELISON, POMEROT LOS. By H. FRIEDMAN, 200 and 202 Randolph-st. On WEDNESDAT, July 24, at 9:30 o'clock. the and best assortment of

Crockery and Glassware That has been offered this season. English and American Crockery. Also Flint Glassware, assorted. G. W. BECKFORD, Assis

By D. D. STARK & CO.,
Stand St Randolpa-s.
REGULAR WEEKLY SALL Wednesday, July 24, at 9:30 a. m.,
Our usual large stock of
Furniture, Bedding, Parlor Suits,
Chamber Sets, Easy Chairs, Lounges, Softs, Ones,
Dies, Deska, Refrigerators, Stoves, Bed Spread,
At 12 o'clock a fine 7½ octave Plane,
Steck & Co., in good condition,
D. D. STANK & CO., Assistant

By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO.

Auctioneers, 85 & 87 Randolsh st. We will sell to-day at 10 o'clock: Parier Sell.
Chamber Sulia, Wardtobes, Kary-Caalra,
Lounges, Pier am Jameel Mirrora, Bedsteas,
Warhtstandar and cotton-top matreasa,
Louis No. 1 Cook Stoves, all articles periodoses from the cooks Country dealers will do well to attend this sale. By HODGES, MORRISON

HAR Gana, wholesae or real in Chicago, and the Chicago, a

VOLUMI

Took well

ABTISTIC

During July and the BEST GOODS, 8 approved STYLE 6 Summer, Antunin, LOWER, we believe equal standing on the PRICES LOW. ANTEED. STAN Special attention Ladies' Riding Hal EDWARD

TAI 163 & 165 Wabas GENERA BOSTON B

The suspension of paymes RUBBER BEI ING, Al

HALLOCK, 1 Western Agents for 108 MA

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M. W. WHEELER & CO

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CITY WASMANSDO LOANS ON on Chicago property (in to 8 per cent negotion BRADLEY, No. 90 Lass

POPULAR SCIE FOR A

I. Civilization and 8 Bols-Reymon III. The Toredo and Its IV. On the Dread and Henry Lewes.

V. Curious systems of ell. VI. Man and His Str Grote, A. M. VII. A New Photograp VIII. Voluntary Motion.
IX. Monera and the Pr

Montgomery. Problem in Ge X. Composite Portraits
S. (Illustrated. XI. Illustrations of the Pierce. Sixth tion, and Hypo XII. Poisons of the Charles Richet. XIII. Sketch of Thomas

XIV. Editor's Table: Relig bitt University— llization—The lat Literary Notices. Popular Miscellany. Notes. Conducted by E. L.

(With Portain.)

D. APPLETO 549 A 58 TOB NO. TO CON



The great celebrity of CO has caused many in on the market. We the against purchasing such All dealers buying or bearing a hard or meta table to the penaity of u lating our trade-marks imprisonment. SEE Al'G. 14, 1876. The genuine LORI BACCO can be disting each lump with the west thereon.



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